The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—*Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.*

VOL. XVIII. FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1844 N. 2276

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—*For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, *and* Mr. Wm. Ball, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. T. M. Sloman, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larymore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* , *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Morton;* Mr. John Gray, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* Mr. Robert Davison, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Thomas Dowse, *Moreton Bay;* Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* Mr. Pierce Hegarty, *Muscle brook;* Mr. Henry Alderson, *Clarence River;* Mr. Joseph Lloyd, *Port Phillip;* Captain Thom, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* Mr. William Barnerd Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements *must specify on the first of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.- No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

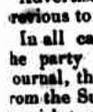
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,



THE fine first-class Barque *CEYLON*, 268 tons register, E. W. Beasley, Commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

A good whale boat to be sold cheap; apply aboard.

Hunter-street, August 15. 2174

GOULBURN RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 8th October, 1844.

FIRST RACE.

The TOWN PLATE of seventy guineas, for all horses. Heats, two miles and a half; three entrances, £6 each; the winner to carry 7 lbs. extra for any other race.

SECOND RACE.

The MAIDEN STAKES of thirty sovereigns for horses that never won an advertised prize. Heats, one mile and a quarter; three entrances, £3 each.

THIRD RACE.

UNTRAINED HACK RACE for ten sovereigns. Heats, one mile and a quarter; £1 entrance.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

FIRST RACE.

INNKEEPERS' PURSE of forty sovereigns. Heats, two miles and a half; three entrances, £4 each.

SECOND RACE.

TRIAL STAKES of twenty sovereigns, for horses not more than three years old in October. Heats, one mile; three entrances of £2 each.

THIRD RACE.

HURDLE RACE for twenty-five sovereigns. Three times round the Course, over nine leaps, four feet high; three entrances, £2 10s. each.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

FIRST RACE.

TRADESMEN'S PURSE of forty sovereigns. Heats, two miles and a quarter; three entrances, £4 each.

SECOND RACE.

LADIES' PURSE, twenty sovereigns. Heats, one mile and a quarter; three entrances of £2 each.

THIRD RACE.

The BEATEN STAKES of twenty sovereigns for horses beaten during the Meeting. Heats, one mile; post entrances, £2; to be handicapped.

FOURTH RACE.

HACK HURDLE RACE for ten sovereigns. Heats, one mile, over three leaps, three feet six inches high; entrances, £1 each.

Weights to be carried at the above Meeting:—

	st.	lb.
Two years old	7	0
Three years old	8	0
Four years old	8	9
Five years old	9	7
Six years old, and aged	10	0

Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

No false starts; and all horses to be to the *near side* property of the subscribers.

All winners to pay five per cent. towards the funds.

All riders to appear in jockey costume, with the exception of hack races.

Horses entered for the first day's races at Mr. Mandieson's, Goulburn Inn; for the second day's races at Mr. Brodie's, Salutation Inn; and for the third day's at Mr. Buchanan's, Caledonian Hotel; on the evenings previous, between the hours of 7 and 10.

No person allowed to enter a horse for the Town Plate, Innkeepers' Purse, or Tradesmen's Purse, who is not a subscriber to the amount of £5; for other races £3 3s., with the exception of hack races, for which £1 1s. will qualify.

Publicans who erect booths on the Course [illegible] to the funds.

[illegible] Course to be de-

[illegible]—
[illegible]man, Simons, and
[illegible]en.
[illegible]Brodie, Esq.
[illegible]—Mr. W. Hollis.
[illegible]r St. Clair,
[illegible]urer and Secretary.

[illegible]cription of
[illegible]B PRINTING,
with accuracy and
prices, by
AND FAIRFAX.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned citizens of Sydney, understanding that it is in contemplation to establish a general system of Education in this Colony, on the principle of Lord Stanley's system of National Education for Ireland, and embodying the great fundamental facts and doctrines of Divine Revelation, acknowledged and received by all denominations professing the Christian religion, beg leave most respectfully to request that you will be pleased to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney, at such time and place as you shall think proper, with a view to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Honorable the Legislative Council on the subject, to express their entire approval of the course which it is proposed to pursue in the establishment of that system, and to strengthen the hands of the Council and the Government in carrying into effect a measure so well adapted to meet the wants of this entire community, and likely to promote so effectually its general welfare and advancement.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,

Henry Macdermott	J. C. C. Boyd
John Taylor	R. Therry, M.C.
Robert Ross, M.D.	John Rae
John Saunders	W. C. Wills
Edward Flood	Thomas Cadell
David Jones	Thomas Dawson
James Dawson	Terence Daly
John Thompson	John Stirling
J. P. Robinson, M.C.	Francis Low
William Walker	John Holden
W. H. Aldis	Richard Peek
John Jones	James Cooper
James Peek	J. A. Campbell
John Brown	James Ironside
James Brown	Alexander Douglas
N. Bushby	Hugh Dixson
Jeremiah Murphy	Archibald Craig
Francis Gaunson	G. H. Gibbons
W. A. Dobson	Henry R. Odell
Abraham Davy	Geo. C. Forbes, M.D.
John Daliy	Charles Abercrombie
William M'Nab	Andrew Lenehan
J. D. Lang, D.D., M.C.	James S. Dismorr
P. N. Russell	Jacob Isaacs
Henry Cape	Alexander Scott

Sydney, 24th August.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a Meeting of the Citizens, to take place on Monday Evening next, the 2nd September, at the City Theatre, at Seven o'clock P.M.

J. W. WILSHIRE, Mayor.

2752

EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of those persons who are favourable to Education according to the principles of the Church of England, will be held in St. James's Infant School Room, in Castlereagh-street, on Monday, the 2nd of September, at seven o'clock in the evening. The Lord Bishop of Australia will take the Chair.

WILLIAM COWPER,
ROBERT ALLWOOD,
WILLIAM H. WALSH,
R. K. SCONCE,
J. C. GRYLLS.

2643

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 126, Bishopsgate-street, London, and George-street, Sydney.

Capital—£200,000, in 2000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barnard, Esq.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
H. Buckle, Esq.	Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq.	Robert Brooks, Esq.
G. Colquhoun, Esq.	

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Sir H. F. Doyle, Bart.
C. Richardson, Esq. 72, Cornhill.

DIRECTORS FOR SYDNEY.

John Thacker Esq.
Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C.
Adolphus W. Young, Esq., M.C.
William Walker, Esq.
(Late of the Board of Directors, London.)

BANKERS.

Bank of Australasia—For Sydney, Maitland, Port Phillip, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town.

Consulting Physician for Sydney—Dr. Nicholson, M.C.

Solicitor—James Norton, Esq.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.

Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloane, Esq., Medical Referee.
Yass—Joseph Ellis, Esq., Medical Referee.
Goulburn—Robert Marsden Cartwright, Esq., Medical Referee.
Bathurst—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee.
Port Macquarie—William Richardson, Esq., Medical Referee.
Port Stephens—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee.
Melbourne—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; Dr. Hobson, Medical Referee.
Adelaide—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.
Hobart Town—Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee.
Launceston—Gleadow and Henty, Agents; W. Porter, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

An ample subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses within the colony.

Very low rates of Premium, and participation in profits.

No extra premiums for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations; but an extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision with the Aborigines, which may be insured or not at the option of the assurer.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or London, and altered by endorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years	Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	0 17 5	0 19 7	1 14 11
30	1 1 9	1 3 5	2 0 7
35	1 4 6	1 6 2	2 7 0
40	1 7 8	1 9 6	2 15 3
50	1 19 2	2 7 2	4 1 8

Two-thirds of the annual premium on policies for the whole of life may be paid, and the one-third may remain as a debt against the policy, *at five per cent.* compound interest, or may be paid off, at the pleasure of the assurer.

Thus a man aged thirty would have to pay only £20 5s. 10d., annually, to secure £1000, payable at his death; and of this one-third, or £6 15s. 3d., may remain, leaving the net only £13 10s. 7d.

Prospectuses, with full tables of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS WALKER, Actuary.

2482

FIVE DOCK GRAND STEEPLE CHASE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1844.

Umpire—Mr. J. R. Holden.

First Race.

THE HARKAWAY STAKES of seven sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added, for all Horses carrying 11 st. 7 lbs.; three miles, with nine stiff leaps; gentlemen riders. Entrance, three sovereigns.

Second Race.

The Hurry-scurry Stakes of five sovereigns each, with twenty-five sovereigns added, for all horses carrying 10 st. 7 lbs.; two miles and a-half; seven leaps, not exceeding 3 feet 9 inches in height. Entrance, two sovereigns.

A Handicap Stakes for beaten horses will be run for afterwards.

Entrances to be made at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, September 14th, between the hours of seven and nine p. m.

Applications for Booths to be made at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, September 14th, between the hours of two and three, P.M.

Terms, £3 each.

The second horse to receive back his stake in each race, (provided not less than three horses start.)

The winner of the first race to carry extra weight for the second race, at the discretion of the Umpire (not exceeding 10 lbs).

All decisions of the Umpire to be final.

To start at one o'clock precisely.

N.B.—All dogs found on the Course to be destroyed. 2767

EXCHANGE.

THE Chairman and Directors of the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney, hereby give notice, that they will grant bills on London, at the following rates:—

At 1 day's sight, par
„ 5 months' date, ½ per cent. discount

L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.

Commercial Bank, Sydney, August 23. 2548

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,
AND
SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Twenty-third Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Vessels laid on for London; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, South Australia, and Mauritius; List of Ships in Harbour; Vessels Expected; the Bouin Islands; Loss of the Schooner *Isabella*; Æolian Sea Signals; Whaling News. Commercial Remarks; the Wool Market; Instructions for Curing and Packing Salted Hides from New South Wales; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Freights and Exchanges; Sydney Price Current, &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*

Terms:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE, No. 4, was published on the 1st April, price 2s. 6d. Contents:—1. Operations in Gwalior. 2. State of Affairs in New Zealand. 3. Notes on Esquimaux Bay. 4. Dr. Binns on the Sugar Duties. 6. The Agriculture of Hindostan, with six Illustrations, By G. W. Johnson, Esq. 7. On the Pressure of the Atmosphere in Newfoundland. 8. New Brunswick as an Emigration Field. 9. On the Intellectual Powers of the Negro. By Dr. Binns. 10. Health and Vital Statistics of Calcutta. By J. H. Stocqueler, Esq. 11. Our Note Book. 12. Elk Hunting. 13. Progress of American Manufactures. 14. Reviews. 15. Property, Taxes, and Population of Canada West. 16. Colonial Intelligence. 17. Home Intelligence. 18. Obituary, &c.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL OFFICE, 18, Cornhill. 2282

VACCINATION.

DR. M'KELLAR vaccinates children gratis at the Sydney Dispensary, at two o'clock in the afternoon of every Saturday, and also at his own house, Lower George-street, at ten o'clock of the same day.

Applications for Vaccine Lymph, addressed to him, post paid, at the Sydney Dispensary, will be immediately attended to. 2187

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN THOMSON, House Painter, Glazier, Paper hanger, Oil and Colorman, &c., begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his business from Burdekin's Buildings to more central and commodious premises, No. 362, George-street, opposite the Market, where he trusts, by strict and unremitting attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed.

J. T. at the same time calls the attention of the trade and public generally to his large and varied assortment of every article in the trade, which he is determined to sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

The trade and country dealers supplied on liberal terms. 2698

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Merchants, Landowners, Dealers, and others, that he has removed from 577, Lower George-street, to the premises opposite the Bank of Australasia.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

August 26. 2670

DAGUERREOTYPE.

49, HUNTER-STREET.

Immediately opposite the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.

MR. G. B. GOODMAN begs to apprise the public, that the Daguérréotype Building, at the rear of his residence, 49, Hunter-street, being completed, is now open to the public.

The price of a portrait is 21s., including a handsome gilt and morocco frame. 145

ELECTIONEERING CARDS.

A LARGE quantity of Cards, various SIZES and COLOURS, on hand at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Printing Office, 586, George-street North. 2764

SPERM AND BLACK OIL, per ship *CORINTHIAN*, for sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.

August 27. 2731

MANEROO.

SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	Woolpacks
Flour	Sheep shears
Tobacco	Seaming twine
Salt	Boots and shoes
Soap	Blankets and rugs
Soda	Slops of every description
Corrosive sublimate	
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins, wool, or tallow, delivered at the township, taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being *forty* miles on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney. 894

WIND AND STEAM.

PHŒNIX MILL,

Frederick's Valley, Wellington Road, Twenty-seven miles from Bathurst.

RAINE AND CO. beg to inform the settlers and stockholders of the Bathurst, Carcoar, and Wellington districts, having added a 12-horse power steam engine to their windmill; that they are now ready to execute orders for flour, &c., to any extent, at the shortest notice—Terms, cash. Grinding, 9d. dressing, 3d. 2476

FORBES HOTEL,

KING AND YORK STREETS, SYDNEY.

THOMAS MARTIN begs to acknowledge the support he has received from his customers generally, during the last four years, and to intimate to up-country gentlemen and others visiting Sydney, that he has always clean and well-aired beds, and general accommodation for twenty persons, at extremely moderate charges.

TO OUT-DOOR CUSTOMERS.

The following scale of reduced prices will be adopted from this day, viz.:—

	s.	d.
Brandy, per half-pint	1	6
Gin, ditto	1	6
Rum, ditto	0	10
Scotch Whiskey, ditto	1	0
Taylor's Porter, per quart	0	8
English (Allsopp's) Ale, ditto	0	10
Cadell's Windsor Ale, ditto	0	6

Any smaller quantity in the same proportion.

IN-DOOR PRICES FOR

English Ale and Porter, per glass....3d.
Cadell's Ale, per glass.....2d.

N.B.—Notwithstanding the above low charges, T. M pledges himself to adhere to his old practice of keeping none but the best of liquors, and guarantees them to be equal to any other house in Sydney.

August 28. 2773

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock-in-trade and good-will of the business of Mr. Thomas Clarke, (formerly Evans), Bookseller and Stationer, George-street, respectfully begs to apprise his friends and the public of Australia that he has just opened several cases shipped by the first houses in London, consisting of Books and Stationery of the best description, which, in connexion with the present extensive and well-selected stock, induces him to hope he may receive the same patronage which was for so many years enjoyed by his predecessors, and begs to assure the patrons of this, the oldest establishment in Sydney, that it shall ever be his study, by the most strict attention to their commands, to receive a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM FORD.

554, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia. 2780

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM FORD having purchased of us the whole of the Stock-in-trade and good-will of the business of Mr. Thomas Clarke, (formerly Evans), bookseller and stationer, 554, George-street, we hereby recommend him to the favourable notice of the public.

Signed W. C. BOTTS, G. R. GRIFFITHS, H. FERRIS, } Trustees of the Estate of Thos. Clarke. 2781

WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND SCHOOLBOOK WAREHOUSE.

W. MOFFITT begs to apprise exporters to the Islands, country storekeepers, and wholesale purchasers, that they can be supplied with every description of stationery, ledgers, day and cashbooks, journals, ruled memorandum and copybooks, also wrapping and brown papers of all kinds, and every article connected with the trade.

The undersigned having purchased personally the whole of his extensive stock direct from the manufacturers in England *for cash*, is enabled to offer the same on the most reasonable terms to intending purchasers.

N.B.—Schools supplied at wholesale prices.

WM. MOFFITT.

299, Pitt-street. 2592

TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS FOR THE MAURITIUS.

FOR SALE, about 17 tons of ground Rice of good quality, in bags of 200 lbs. each.

To prevent trouble, the lowest price is 6s. per 100 lbs., and 1s. will be charged for each bag. Apply to Mr. W. Maclaren, No. 397, Pitt-street. 2591

THE GLENLOGAN ESTATE.

FOR SALE, 2650 Acres, sixty miles from the township of Bathurst; a good dwelling-house, containing six rooms; with out-houses, &c., large paddocks substantially fenced, and abundance of water in the driest seasons. Terms, 7s. 6d. per acre. For particulars apply to Mr. Blyth, solicitor, Bathurst, or to Mr. Alderman Broughton, Sydney. 2646

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

THE undersigned will purchase, for cash, Bills on England, in full sets, either Bank Bills, Bills drawn under Letters of Credit, or accompanied by Bills of Lading.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
961 Fort-street.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ON THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS TO THE PURCHASER.

THE Undermentioned VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate on the Upper Shoalhaven River, in the district of Murray, viz.:—

LAND.

Mount Elrington.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, bounded on the east by the Shoalhaven River, and on the north by a never-failing stream of water, about six hundred acres of which are of rich alluvial soil, cleared and stumped, and divided into paddocks; there is a substantial ten-roomed verandah dwelling, with stone store, and kitchen, a garden of six acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and vegetables, stables, cart sheds, sheep shed, forge, men's huts, tan-pits, &c.

Smithsleagh.

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres, bounded on the north by the above estate, on the east by the Shoalhaven River, and on the south and west by never-failing streams of water. Both these estates are quit-rent free.

Stork.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, situate about four miles from Smithsleagh, well watered by running streams. Subject to a quit-rent of £16 per annum.

The foregoing Estates are admirably adapted for pastoral and arable purposes, and all enjoy the advantage of extensive backruns, and being within a reasonable distance of the flourishing post town of Braidwood.

The Stock consists of—

Horses.

48 Breeding mares, to commence foaling in September next
102 Head of well bred horse stock, adapted for either draught or saddle.

150 Tota

Sheep.

5500 Head, more or less, of well-bred fine woolled sheep, the ewes to lamb in October next.

Cattle.

1080 Head, a general herd, at Wondella
950 Ditto ditto, at Ketchanearry

2030 Head, more or less, carefully bred from first-rate bulls, in the district of Maneroo, and between fifty and sixty miles from Twofold Bay.

200 Head, more or less, at Mount Elrington, including forty working bullocks.

2230 Total.

The whole of the above property, which is of very superior description, is now offered for sale on the most liberal terms, only in consequence of the proprietor's age, and his wish for retirement.

Application for further particulars, if by letter post paid, to the Manager, on the estate, Mount Elrington.

August 7. 2049

CLARENCE RIVER.

LANDED, on the 9th May last, ex steamer *William the Fourth*, at the Wharf of the undersigned.

One cask flour.

Addressed—Lieut. C. B. Yule,
H. M. S. *Bramble*.

As no enquiries had been made for it, it is supposed that it has been sent by mistake to the above River.

THOMAS HEWITT.

Clarence River Stores, August 20. 2717

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned having purchased of Mr. John Richards, formerly of the Page River, all his cattle and other live stock, all parties are hereby cautioned not to receive or detain any cattle branded 38 on the near shoulder, and JR on the near rump or thigh; and any one having cattle or other stock of his in their possession or charge, will oblige the purchaser by intimating the same to him.

JOHN GILL.

Bickham, Page's River, August, 1844. 2707

NOTICE.—I hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Edward Kennedy, of Penrith, to be my agent in that district, with power to act for me in all matters therein, and whose receipt for moneys will be a sufficient discharge.

W. GIBBES.

Beulah, August 28. 2785

WANTED, the following sums on mortgage:—£8000, at eight per cent.; £1000, at eight per cent.; £2500, at ten per cent.; £1500, at ten per cent.; and £1000, at ten per cent. The securities are first rate. Apply at the office of Mr. Cooper Turner, 218, Elizabeth-street North. 2486

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid,) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

RICHARD A. WISEMAN.

Wollombi, August 1. 1539

WANTED, a House in the neighbourhood of Sydney, with garden, and a little land attached. It must contain seven rooms, besides servants' rooms, and the rent must be moderate. Apply, stating full particulars of rent, &c., with order to view, post paid, to Mr. Fitzhardinge, King-street. 2673

WANTED immediately, by a gentleman of quiet habits, board and lodging, in a family where there are no other lodgers. Apply, post paid, to P.P., *Herald* Office. 2737

WANTED, a good plain Cook, and a Laundress, to proceed to the interior. A good character will be required. Apply at No. 2, Lyons Terrace, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning. 2606

WANTED, a COOK, in a small family. She will be required to do part of the washing, and to assist in the general work of the house. Respectable reference to last place will be required. Apply to Mrs. Clint, Hunter-street. 2759

WANTED, an experienced Nursemaid, and a Cook,—the former by a lady in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney, and the latter for a small family on the Hunter River. Respectable references will be required. Apply to Mrs. Lee, Kellick's Wharf, Sussex-street. 2784

REIBY COTTAGE TO BE LET.—Apply to

RICHARD PEEK.

462, George-street. 2146

A CARD.

ANY Gentleman in want of Board and Lodging in a respectable family, where there are no children, and on moderate terms, can be suitably accommodated on application at the *Herald* Office. The situation is healthy and pleasant. 2112

STORES TO LET.

THE Offices and Stores lately occupied by Mr. R. Wood, opposite the *Herald* Office.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

July 4. 259

TO LET, with immediate possession, rent moderate, two convenient Shops, with good back premises, well of water, &c., and centrally situated, being opposite the Victoria Theatre. For further particulars enquire at E. Gold's, No. 182, Pitt-street, near Park-street. 2762

A HOUSE TO LET, in Lyons Terrace, Hyde Park.—The house at present occupied by C. D. Riddell, Esq., M.C., Colonial Treasurer. Possession will be given on third of January next. Apply to S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 2018

TO BE LET, a comfortable verandah Cottage, situated on the Newtown road, about half a mile from town, together with several acres of ground in cultivation, large paddocks, and stabling. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

R. W. NEWMAN,
Brisbane Cottage, Parramatta-street

N.B. If by letter, post paid. 2242

TO BE SOLD OR LET, on moderate terms, TAVERNER'S COTTAGE, about half a mile from the Sydney Turnpike, on the Parramatta Road.

A new and handsome brick-built cottage, with flagged verandah nine feet wide, and entrance-hall eight feet, containing four large rooms, well fitted up; an extensive kitchen, with servants' room over it; a coach house, four-stalled stable, with hay and corn loft; a large yard, and out-offices, walled in; with a secure paddock, and every suitable convenience for a respectable family: being close to the estate of James Norton, Esq., &c. It might be converted into a place of business, being in an improving neighbourhood, and on the only high road from the interior.

For particulars apply to

P. W. PLOMER,
36, Castlereagh-street South.

Wanted, a steady person to take care of a house. 2650

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. JOSEPH MOORE.

(By Order of the Trustees.)

CITY RESIDENCES,

IN FORT AND PRINCE STREETS,

AND BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,

In Fort-street and Victoria-terrace.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTIES:—

Lot I.

That neat and well-built City Residence, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Moore, with a frontage of 68½ feet to

FORT-STREET.

These handsome premises contain—

ON THE GROUND FLOOR,

An entrance hall, two drawing rooms, dining room, library, pantry, &c., &c.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR,

Four bed rooms and two dressing rooms.

The DRAWING and DINING ROOMS have all handsome MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES and register stoves, and are painted in oil.

THE BASEMENT,

Contains kitchen, laundry, cellar, and two servants' rooms.

IN THE REAR

Is a yard, with a three-stall stable, coach-house, hay-loft, and well of water, with pump.

Lot II.

Those valuable premises lately occupied by Dr. Nicholson, M.C., having a frontage of eighty feet to

FORT-STREET,

And containing, on the GROUND FLOOR, entrance hall, drawing room, and dining room; and on the FIRST FLOOR, three bed rooms and dressing room.

The Basement contains kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms.

IN THE YARD

Are stall, coach house, hay loft, &c., &c.

Lot III.

One plot of land, adjoining Lot 2, and having a frontage of eighty-two feet to Fort-street.

Lot IV.

That highly valuable City Property, situate IN PRINCE STREET,

Adjoining Colne House, and clearing a rent of £120 per annum.

This property is enclosed by a stone wall, and has a frontage of

102 feet to Prince-street, and
105 9-12 feet to Cumberland-street,

And consists of

A STONE-BUILT TWO-STORIED HOUSE,

Fronting Cumberland-street, containing four rooms on the GROUND FLOOR, and five rooms on the FIRST FLOOR.

THE YARD

Contains detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, hay-loft, &c.; also a well of water. There are besides this, TWO COTTAGES, fronting Cumberland-street, belonging to these premises.

Lot V.

Two Allotments of Land, at Miller's Point, with frontage to

VICTORIA TERRACE,

Being as per deeds.

Lot XX.

Fifty feet frontage to Victoria-terrace, by a depth varying from one hundred feet to ninety feet, and a back frontage of twenty feet to a Crown road.

Lot XXI.

Fifty feet frontage to Victoria terrace, by a depth varying from one hundred feet to one hundred and twenty-four feet, and a back frontage of thirty feet to a Crown road.

Terms at sale. 2537

HEAVY WOOLPACKS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street, and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

300 Heavy Woolpacks, from 9 to 10 lbs.

Terms at sale. 2792

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN JONES.

(By order of the Official Assignee.)

FOUR ALLOTMENTS AT VICTORIA TERRACE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Four allotments of Land at Miller's Point, being as per plan.

Lot 22—With 50 feet frontage to a Crown road at the back of Victoria Terrace.
Lot 27—With 50 feet frontage to ditto
Lot 28—With 60 feet frontage to ditto
Lot 29—With 150 feet frontage to ditto.

☞ The plan may be seen at the Mart.

Terms at sale. 2534

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Rose Hatfield.

(By order of the Trustees.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

All the right, title, and interest of the Insolvent in and to four portions of Land, situate in the County of Durham, containing in the whole about 500 acres.

☞ An abstract of the property, and an abstract of the title, can be seen at the Mart.

Terms at sale. 2533

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Immediately before the sale of Landed and House Property, in the estates of Henry and Joseph Moore and John Jones.

The following goods, as advertised, for the rent due upon them.

Ex *William Harris.*

Two carriage bodies, with lot of coachmakers' materials
Four cans oil, two gallons each
One cask litharge
Fly wheel, &c., for a turning lathe
Lot of dry colours, brushes, &c., &c.

Ex *Honduras.*

One case, consisting of—
Forty rolls bookbinders' cloth.

Ex *Duchess of Northumberland.*

One box books, fifty-nine volumes, and lot of music
One large chest wearing apparel
One box with violin
One parcel containing four dresses, and one end of stuffs.

ALSO,

Five sandal-wood trunks
Six pieces grass-cloth
Five pieces grass-cloth
One lacquered backgammon board
One handsome set carved ivory chessmen.

Terms at sale. 2706

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores,

THIS DAY, 30TH AUGUST,
At 10 o'clock,

On account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, the following remains of Stores, from the male convict ship *Maria Somes*:—

Barrels, staves, heading, iron-hoops, bread-bags, deal-fittings, old lead and iron, hospital furniture, clothing, beds, bolsters, blankets, hammocks, &c. 2655

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by public auction, at the Commissariat Stores, (immediately after the sale of the Surplus Stores),

THIS DAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At ten o'clock,

Four Horses belonging to the Commissariat Transport Branch. 2797

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Ordnance Stores,

THIS DAY,

Immediately after the Commissariat Sale,

A quantity unserviceable clothing, blankets, wrought and cast iron, wood, &c. 2716

SUSSEX-STREET SOUTH, CITY OF SYDNEY.

House containing eight Rooms, with Extensive Back Premises, formerly known as the

WHEELWRIGHTS' ARMS INN,

Situate in Sussex-street South, in the Parish of St. Lawrence.

ALSO,

VALUABLE BUILDING LAND,

A short distance south of the above premises

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, upon the premises, Sussex-street South, on

FRIDAY, 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

All that plot, piece, or parcel of Land, or allotment of ground situate and being in Sussex-street South, City of Sydney aforesaid, bounded on the east by the west side of Sussex-street forty feet, on the north by a line one h

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

August 29.—*Sovereign*, steamer, Captain Cape, for Moreton Bay, with a general cargo. Passengers—Lieutenant Moir, Mr. Henley, Mr. Fletcher, four prisoners of the Crown, and two in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 29.—*Union*, 32, Thom, from Shoalhaven, with 90 hides, 20 casks tallow, 3 barrels lard, 7 casks tongues, 73 bags wheat, 21 trusses hay; *Sisters*, 15, Singleton, from the Hawkesbury, with 1000 shingles, 50 bushels maize, 60 bushels barley; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 103 trusses hay, 6 bundles leather, 6 bags barley, &c.; *Bride*, 19, M'Kenzie, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels maize, 2000 feet hardwood, 16,000 shingles; *Traveller*, 8, Owens, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet sawn timber.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 29.—*Traveller*, Owens, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Dove*, 13, Hart, for the Hunter, in ballast; *Peacock*, 16, Legge, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Comet*, 34, Thrower, for the William River, in ballast; *Sisters*, 15, Singleton, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Sovereign*, steamer, 119, Cape, for Moreton Bay, with sundries: *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Bride*, 19, M'Kenzie, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Lapwing*, 24, Noon, for Shell Harbour, Kiama, and Bulambi, in ballast.

CLEARANCE.

August 29.—*London*, ship, Captain Atwood, for Madras, in ballast. Passengers—Captain Blaxland, Mr. John Pohle, and Dr. Salter.

IMPORTS.

August 29.—*Coquette*, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Cummins, from Port Phillip: 43 kegs and 53 casks hardware, 2 coils chains, 11 coils rope, 18 iron weights, 12 axletrees, 19 packages iron machinery, 1 anchor, 29 bundles ironmongery, 14 kegs paint, 5 cabin stoves, 13 pieces pig lead, 3 bundles hay rakes, 2 bundles tarpaulins, 44 kegs and 9 bags nails, 69 cart boxes, 2 weighing machines, 37 pieces piping and guttering, 1 pump, 2 bars steel, 1 set swingle trees, 1 anvil, 1 box scythe handles, 1 box tin plates, 68 bullock bows, 34 bullock yokes, 2 iron chests, 1 trunk 5 pieces lathe mountings, 251 iron pots, 1 bundle sieves, 1 churn, 2 crowbars, half case cigars, Thomas Burdekin; 62 bags potatoes, 5 kegs butter, Matthews; 53 bales wool, Griffiths, Gore, and Co.; 1 keg butter, Campbell.

The *Governor Phillip* was under weigh, last evening, for Norfolk Island, having on board Mr. Purefoy, Judge of Commission; Mr. Fisher, Crown Prosecutor; Mr. Swan, Ensign Isdell, and twelve rank and file of 99th Regiment, twenty-three prisoners of the Crown, and two steerage passengers.

We have been informed that the statement in yesterday's *Herald*, concerning the *Emma*, was incorrect, as she sails for Adelaide positively on Saturday morning.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

August.	SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even.
30 FRIDAY	6 22	5 38	8 54	9 18

Last Quarter, Sept. 5, 47 m. past 7, morning.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Journal are informed that Mr. Fincham, of Wollongong, has ceased to be the Agent from this date.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
August 29. 2763

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CROWN LAND GRIEVANCES.

III.

5. CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT.—Of this Act the Committee recommend the immediate repeal, on the ground, principally, that the understanding on which the Council passed it in 1839—namely, that the license fee and assessment should both be applied to the purposes of mutual protection—has been practically departed from by the Government. With regard to the adjustment of rights beyond the boundaries, they seem to think favourably of the plan suggested in April last, at the Royal Hotel Meeting, by Mr. BOYD: that instead of leaving extents of stations, &c., to the arbitrary determination of Crown Commissioners, they should be referred to the arbitrement of a jury.

6. BORDER POLICE.—This force, consisting of convicts holding tickets of leave, is pronounced by "the unanimous testimony of the witnesses," to be not only useless, but pernicious. It is suggested that in future it should be composed of regulars from the regiments, which Major NUNN (Commander of the Mounted Police) states to be practicable; that it should be so extended as to take in the districts beyond the boundaries; and that it should be placed under the orders of the Commissioners.

7. NATIVE POLICE.—Useful at Port Phillip, where alone it has been tried; but cannot be used generally as an independent force.

8. MORAL AND SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF THE LICENSING SYSTEM.—The immediate and natural effects of this system are adverted to rather less circumstantially than the importance of the subject required. The want of education and of religious instruction—the absence of all kinds of political privileges—disproportion of the sexes—and a growing indifference to the pleasures and duties of civilised life, are pointed out as the prominent evils of the loose tenure under which lands are occupied beyond the boundaries. And so long as the present feeling of uncertainty exists, the evils of dispersion, it is alleged, will be aggravated, and the resources of the country left undeveloped.

9. QUIT-RENTS AND ARREARS OF QUIT-RENTS.—It appears that the original rate of quit-rents was 2s. per 100 acres per annum; that subsequently it was raised to 15s.; and ultimately to 2d. per acre, or 16s. 8d. per 100 acres; the last rate being upwards of 733 per cent. higher than the first! The almost universal belief was, that these quit-rents would never be enforced; a belief encouraged by the long delay of the Government to demand payment. From the secret [illegible] one day la[illegible] edges from the delay has of course caused The mea[illegible] small falling sions of arrears, which it the terms upo[illegible] sixth anni[illegible] most inconvenient for the renew the Bank Chris[illegible] even in ordinary times, which were propou[illegible] present juncture it is in the following rea[illegible] power to pay up- shows quit-rents amounts to unanimous, adopted [illegible] and at the end of mons. Sir R. PE[illegible] to upwards currency was generally a[illegible] a masterpiece; we [illegible] that £7,963 7s. 2d. has[illegible] had room for it in the [illegible] sold, the cash paid for N That it is expedient to[illegible] from other sources, £1,7[illegible] on hand, £69 7s. 5½d. The[illegible] rel at the end of the pres[illegible] ech catechism should be sold [illegible] would

demn the absurd impolicy of reserving to the Crown, as is done in the more recent grants of land, of the mineral wealth of the colony; a measure which effectually prevents the working of any mines, without giving any corresponding advantage. The true policy is that adopted in South Australia, to encourage private enterprise by conveying in the deeds all above and all below the surface of the land. We regret the Council did not notice another arbitrary reservation, which caused so much excitement in Van Diemen's Land about seven years ago: we allude to the reserved right of taking away all timber, stone, gravel, &c., which may hereafter be required for public purposes, without compensation and without limit. The coal-monopoly of the Australian Agricultural Company is censured as it deserves, and the Council earnestly wish to see it bought up for the benefit of the public. We had occasion some years ago to enquire into the nature of this monopoly, and found that it must have been given by letters from the SECRETARY OF STATE, since no privilege of the kind is granted by the Company's charter.

11. THE COMPACT.—This question has been so thoroughly discussed in late numbers of our journal, that if we were writing for colonial readers only, we should dismiss this part of the Report without remark; but as we have an eye to the republication of these comments in England, it is necessary that we should give a condensed view of the facts and reasonings, in order that readers in the mother country may judge between the colonists and their Government. Previously to the year 1826, the territorial revenue was paid into the military chest, the repository of funds belonging strictly to the British Treasury, out of which the civil establishment of the colony had until then been defrayed, under the authority of annual Parliamentary grants. In that year the Parliamentary grant was discontinued, and the civil expenses were thrown upon the colonial revenue; in consideration whereof, the local Government were authorised to apply the income from Crown lands to the ordinary revenue, instead of paying it, as theretofore, into the military chest. This was accordingly done from the first year of Sir RALPH DARLING'S administration, 1826, until the second year of Sir RICHARD BOURKE'S, 1833, when, in consequence of a Circular Despatch from Lord GODERICH, dated 4th March, 1832, the territorial revenue was again separated from the ordinary, and formed no part of the ways and means of the years 1833, 1834, and 1835. Early in 1835, however, Sir RICHARD BOURKE received a despatch from Mr. SPRING RICE, then Secretary for the Colonies, enclosing a letter from the Lords of the Treasury, which revived the arrangement of 1836, and restored to the colony the income from Crown lands. But this concession was accompanied by a severe condition—that from the 1st of July, 1835, the whole of the police and gaol expenses, which, as forming part of the convict establishment, had previously been defrayed out of the military chest, should be charged upon the colonial revenue. At the first meeting of the Legislative Council, after receipt of this important communication, Sir RICHARD announced to that body the new burthen imposed upon them by the KING'S Government, and the boon which had been conferred as a sort of equivalent. The terms in which he announced the boon were, that "HIS MAJESTY had been graciously pleased to *place at their disposal* the surplus of the land revenue, and of the casual revenues of the Crown, beyond the sums appropriated for the assistance of emigrants." On the faith of this concession, the Council proceeded to vote, out of the ordinary revenue, the sums required for police and gaols—a practice which has thence continued to this day. This is what is called the "*compact*"—a compact which, on the part of the colonists, has been faithfully kept; but on the part of ministers, shamefully broken. As the compact of 1826 was broken by Lord GODERICH'S circular despatch of 1832, so the compact of 1834 was attempted to be set aside by a despatch from Lord GLENELG, dated 10th July, 1835. This attempt was, however, happily frustrated by the high sense of honour, and the moral firmness of Sir RICHARD BOURKE. Satisfied that the compact he had formally made, in HIS MAJESTY'S name, with the Legislative Council, full six months before his receipt of Lord GLENELG'S disclaimer, had been fully and distinctly authorised by the Treasury letter of 1834, that GOVERNOR treated his LORDSHIP'S despatch in the only way in which, consistently with the honour of the Crown, it could be treated,—as a dead letter. He never acted upon it; he never, we believe, even made it public; but continued, to the last day of his administration, to adhere most religiously to the compact of 1835.

So matters continued until the arrival, in 1838, of Sir RICHARD'S successor, his present Excellency Sir G. GIPPS, who, in the first session of Council at which he presided, asserted most roundly that the appropriation of the land revenue belonged exclusively to Her MAJESTY'S Government, and *not* to that Council. Sir GEORGE has all along denied that any compact to the contrary was ever made; or, if made by his predecessor, that it had ever been sanctioned by the Crown. This is the point upon which HIS EXCELLENCY and the whole colony are at issue. The Committee well observe, "That any doubt should be attempted to be thrown upon the question after the many years of acquiescence, by the British Government, in the interpretation put upon the Treasury correspondence by Sir RICHARD BOURKE, and after the enormous sums (upwards of £800,000) paid by the colony for British objects in pursuance, is, your Council think, much to be deplored, from the distrust in the honour and intentions of the Executive, which such conduct necessarily inspires."

But, independently of this compact, the Committee claim—and in so doing they do but echo the unanimous voice out of doors—that the territorial revenue ought to be placed at the disposal of the Local Legislature, on the broad ground that "no thorough remedy for the grievances connected with the Crown lands of the colony can be hoped for, until the whole revenue arising from those lands be carried to the account of the ordinary revenue, and the management of these lands be also placed under the control of the GOVERNOR and Legislative Council." The reasons they assign for this opinion are, in our judgment, perfectly irresistible; but this article has run out to so great a length, that we cannot more particularly notice them. The vascillation, inconsistency, and oppression, which have hitherto characterised the Crown land administration; the climax of impolicy displayed in the high minimum price fixed on wild lands by Lord STANLEY'S Act 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 36, which has destroyed the land fund root and branch; and the precedent of Canada, and other colonies, where the territorial revenues have been beneficially vested in the local legislatures—are among the principal grounds upon which the Committee rest their claim.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

ESTIMATES FOR 1845.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (in pursuance of the understanding that Wednesdays and Thursdays were to be devoted to the Government business) moved that the House at once resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Estimates.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER left the chair, and the House went into Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER brought forward the Estimate for the Judicial department, and the expenses of the administration of Justice. By the Act of Parliament there was reserved to these purposes £20,000; but it had been found necessary to propose an additional sum of upwards of £7000; and the vote which the Committee had come to last evening on the subject of the Registrar-General's department, namely, that it ought to be placed on the Estimate for the Administration of Justice, had rendered it necessary to make a still further increase; the sum which it would now be necessary to provide was £8635 5s. 10d., and he would move that that sum be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice, in addition to the sum of £20,000 reserved by the Act of Parliament.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he should propose an amendment on this motion, which he hoped would put an end to the farce in which the Council was now invited to take a part, and one in which he was not at all disposed to join. He would remind honorable members too, of the part they were called upon to act in this matter, by the Governor's Financial Minute of last year. In that Minute they were invited, with respect to this very schedule, to scrutinise every detail, to fix every item, and for a time they had proceeded to do so. There was a direct admission that the Government had no power to appropriate these moneys as it pleased, unless the expenditure was kept within the schedules; the moment there was an excess over the amount of the schedules, then the whole came within the operation of the 34th section of the Act, 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 76. This clause was as follows: "That with the deductions, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the whole of Her Majesty's revenue within the said colony shall be appropriated to the public service within the said colony, arising from taxes, duties, and imposts levied on Her Majesty's subjects within the said colony, shall be appropriated to the public service within the said colony, by ordinances to be for that purpose enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said colony, and in no other manner: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Council to pass, or for the said Governor to assent to, any bill appropriating to the public service any sum or sums of money arising from the sources aforesaid, unless the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, shall first have recommended to the Council to make provision for the specific public service towards which such money is to be appropriated." This clause could not be misunderstood; the Governor had power to initiate proceedings for the appropriation of moneys; the whole of the details, however, were to be left to the Council. The Council must approve of the appropriation to each specific service, and the appropriation could only be made complete by an Act of the Council. Whenever, therefore, the Government came to the Council, as in this instance, to ask for money, whether in excess of schedules, or for any service not contemplated by the schedules, the Council had a right to have the whole of the details placed before them, to be fixed by them as they thought best. This right, however, could not co-exist with the system it was now attempted to pursue. The Government, instead of carrying out the letter and the spirit of the Act of Parliament, came to the Council and asked them to vote a sum in gross, to place a certain amount, said to be required, at the entire disposal of the Executive, without looking at all to the details. The Council were solicited to a dereliction of duty, to an abandonment of that right of control over the expenditure of the country which was given to them by the Act of Parliament, which duty, in fact, the Act of Parliament enforced upon them. He did not believe, however, that the Council would accede to such an invitation, not only because it would be a surrender of their rights, but from a review of the whole of the circumstances under which this demand had been made upon them. The first financial Minute which had been sent to the House by the Governor, was precisely in accordance with the Act of Parliament. The attention of the House was called to the schedules: the details were placed at their disposal; they were invited to make reductions, and they had made reductions, and the Governor had acceded to them. They had reduced salaries, they had abolished whole departments which were considered unnecessary, and no question was made of their doing so. At last, however, and some time after they had proceeded in this course, after they had gone on about two months without interruption, the Colonial Secretary intimated, somewhat in an official way, that there was a misunderstanding on the subject. That His Excellency's message was not intended to convey the meaning which had been given to it by the Council. The Council, however, had declined to allow the Message to be got rid of in this way, and the Colonial Secretary was politely informed that any statement which he might make would not be taken as an equivalent to the Governor's Message; and that if there were any misapprehension in the matter, it must be explained by a document of equally high authority as that which had led to it; and on the 19th October of the last year, the Governor favoured the Council with a second Message on the subject, in which the right of the Council to deal with the whole of the Estimate, which had been amended in the first Message, was denied. It was clear to him that His Excellency had adopted his first view of the matter after consulting his own good sense and right reason,—and it was a pity that His Excellency had ever listened to any other monitor. If the course at first proposed had been followed out, nothing but harmony would have resulted: there would have been no necessity for a second Message, or for appeals to the Secretary of State; there would have been no despatches on the subject,—no replies. It was consonant with right reason, that when the Council was called upon to vote a sum in excess of the schedules, that the Council should have the details of the whole placed under its control, and then the Council would have no difficulty, would have shown no reluctance to vote such amount in excess of those schedules, as they found on enquiry more necessary. It was impossible, however, that the Council could effect any reductions, unless the whole of the items were placed at their disposal; and it was too much that the government, because it had got itself into a scrape, should come to the Council and ask them to give up those rights conferred upon them by the Parliament,—to be unfaithful to their duty to the public. The Council, he thought, had good reason to complain either of the Governor or else of the Secretary of State. The Governor appeared to feel that there had been on his part either a want of candour or of practical wisdom: for amongst the extracts which had been given from his despatch, was the following:—"If it be stated that I ought, at the same time, to have explained (as I did in my second Message) that the schedule gave to the Queen the power of keeping faith with the officers who had been appointed by Her Majesty, I can only reply, that it did not occur to me as possible that the Council would seek to make Her Majesty's Government break faith with the servants of the public; and in anything which did not involve a breach of faith, or greatly impair the efficiency of the courts of justice, I was prepared to yield to the wishes of the Council. The Council, however, having arrived at that division of the Estimates which related to the Judicial Establishment, asserted its right to abolish offices or reduce salaries at its pleasure, without entering in any way on the question of compensation to the holders of offices, and without reference to any promises given, or expectations held out, to them, either by the imperial or the local Government." With respect to the last statement, as to the assertion of right by the Council, he (Mr. Wentworth) must say, that it was perfectly new to him. There had, he believed, been no such assertion of right; and as to compensation, he recollected very well that the Council did propose that compensation should be given to various parties whose offices were abolished; but the Governor refused to allow any compensation to be given. This then was not a fair and candid representation of the Acts of Council. The extract following this was—"It was then pointed out by the Colonial Secretary, (the chief organ of Government in the Council, and acting under my instructions), that the Council could not reduce salaries which had been granted to certain officers of the Crown; and more especially the salaries of persons who had been induced to leave England by the promise of a certain emolument; and the reason why I had not specifically adverted to this in my Financial Message was at the same time explained to the Council by the Colonial Secretary, under my authority. The Council, however, refused to accept the explanation of the Colonial Secretary as my explanation; and, professing to act in conformity with my views, as explained in my first Message, adopted, by a majority of fifteen to seven, a resolution proposed by Mr. Windeyer (of which I enclose a copy), to the effect, that in consequence of my having asked for a supplementary grant, the Council had a right to appropriate the whole of the £20,000 granted to the Queen for the administration of justice by schedule A; and on the following day further resolved, that in their opinion the Master in Chancery (Mr. Milford), to whom a salary of £1000 a year was assigned by your Lordship's despatch, No 175, of the 26th August, 1842, ought only to have £800. During the debate on this question the Colonial Secretary and other Government officers, were taunted with holding opinions different from mine; and it was urged, if I had in reality changed my mind, I ought myself to communicate my altered views to the Council." Now His Excellency asserted in this that he enclosed to the Secretary of State a copy of Mr Windeyer's resolution; but looking at that resolution itself, and to the extract of Lord Stanley's Despatch, it did appear doubtful whether the resolution had ever reached His Lordship. The resolution, as alluded to by His Lordship, would appear to have had for its object "to contravene the provisions made in the Schedules to the Statute 5th and 6th Vict., c. 76." But such was not the case, nor was there any attempt on the part of the Council "to contravene the provisions" so made. All that the Council had said was, that if the Government would [illegible] more than the schedules gave, the Council must be allowed to [illegible] the details. If the Government limited itself to the amount reserved in the schedule, the Council had no power to interfere, nor did they contend that they had the power to interfere with the appropriation of that which was already appropriated by the Act of Parliament. He thought he had said sufficient to show that the Council could not consent to the course now proposed by the Government without abandoning their duty—without giving up that efficient control over the expenditure which they were directed by the Act of Parliament to exercise. The only course now open to the Council was, to leave the Government to the schedules; he regretted that such a course had not been adopted last year. It would have been so but for the candid manner in which the Governor in his first Financial Minute placed the abstracts under the control of the Council; had he not done so—had he told the Council that they were not to touch the details—he, Mr. Wentworth, was very sure that the Council would never have had any thing to do with those branches of expenditure to which the sums received by the schedules were to be applied. If the Council now gave up to the Government that right which the Government contended for, they would be stultifying themselves—they would be acting contrary to the spirit of the Act of Parliament—they would be abandoning the duty they owed to themselves and to the public. He hoped that no person in this House would consent to do so—except, indeed, those who were bound to support the acts and views of the Government, whether right or wrong; others, he imagined, would not hesitate as to the course they should pursue: and in full confidence of receiving the support of the Council, he would now move the following amendment on the motion of the Colonial Treasurer: This Council, being empowered under the 34th section of the Imperial Act, c. 76, to fix the amount to be appropriated to every detail of the public service, and being now called upon by his Excellency the Governor to vote the sum of £8635 5s. 10d. as a supplement to schedule A. in the Estimates for 1845, is therefore bound in the exercise of its duties to give every detail of such amount previously to its appropriation by the Local Legislature. But his Excellency the Governor having rendered the due performance of this duty impossible, by submitting such supplement in connexion with the said schedule—the right to give the detail whereof (an indispensable preliminary to any enquiry into the details of the schedule itself) is denied by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in accordance with his Excellency's Message to this Council of the 19th October, 1843. This Council, therefore, in assertion of this its undoubted right and duty, declines to enter into any consideration of the required supplement.

Mr. BLAND seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he could not support the amendment, but on the contrary, he thought it an imperative duty to point out some of the inconveniences which would result if the Committee should adopt the amendment proposed by the honorable and learned member for Sydney. If the Committee refused to vote the excess, over the amount reserved in the schedule, which was now asked for, it was evident that the Government would have no means of making good the amount necessary for the support of the establishments for the administration of justice on an efficient scale. It would be utterly impossible to do so; and the result would be to impede the due administration of justice. He did hope that the Committee would pause before, by adopting the proposed amendment, they inflicted so serious an injury on the best interests of the colony. The honorable member for Sydney, in his comments upon the various Messages of the Governor on the subjects of the schedules, had, he, the Colonial Secretary, thought, gone further than their meaning intended. It was not meant that the Council should have no control over the various items in the estimate; it was merely meant to convey that there were certain services and offices for the salaries attached, to which it was considered that the faith of the Government was pledged, and, therefore, that such salaries were not to be allowed to be interfered with by the Council or by any other power. Neither did the despatches, which had been referred to, deny the right of the Council to interfere, to a certain extent, in the details of the Estimates. The honorable member had alluded also at length to an alleged change of opinion on the part of his Excellency the Governor; but it would only be doing justice to His Excellency to say, that so soon as he discovered that he had made an omission in his first Message, he hastened to supply it fairly and candidly. He, the Colonial Secretary, did not think that in thus keeping faith with public servants the powers of control over the expenditure vested, by the 34th clause of the Act of Parliament, in the Council, were at all infringed. The honorable member had characterised the report of his Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State as uncandid, and he had dwelt particularly on the subject of compensation; but on looking to dates it would be found that the Governor's despatch was written some time before the Council had recommended that compensation should be given to officers who were dismissed in consequence of the reductions on the Estimates. His Excellency wrote only of things which had transpired, and he could not allude in that Despatch to a resolution of Council which at the time had not been brought forward. The Governor, therefore, was not open to the imputation which had been cast upon him. It had been argued that as the Parliament had reserved only £20,000, that sum must be taken to be sufficient; but he scarcely thought that the honorable member for Sydney would be of such an opinion. He, the Colonial Secretary, would willingly go into the consideration of some of the items in this Estimate, with a view to ascertain if any reduction could be made; but it would be impossible to bring the amount within the sum reserved by the schedule without most seriously affecting the due administration of justice, and inflicting one of the greatest possible injuries on the community. On this ground he felt it his duty not to concur in the resolution proposed, but to support the original motion.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that if he understood the Colonial Secretary, that honorable members did not deny the force of the arguments which had been urged against the course now proposed by the Government, but rather yielded to them. The honorable member had also alluded to some collateral points which had been touched upon by the honorable member for Sydney. It was, indeed, difficult to deny the force of the arguments. He would ask, what was the meaning of appropriation—this power which was vested in the Council? It was not voting £20,000, or any other large sum in a lump. Appropriation meant, to appropriate to each particular service such sum of money as was deemed necessary for it—specifically to vote it to such service, so that it could not be separated from that service. The present, however, was not a proposition to appropriate,—no more than if the Colonial Secretary had come to the Council and requested them to look merely to the wrapper of the Estimates, where they would find the sums total which were required, and to vote those sums without looking to the details at all. The Colonial Secretary said that there were some items which the Council might deal with; but this was not consistent with the despatch of Lord Stanley: Lord Stanley denied boldly that the Council had any right to lower any of the items in the schedules. And although the Colonial Secretary was willing that the Council should touch some of them, he (Mr. Windeyer) would ask how it could be so, when the Act of Parliament itself had positively reserved £20,000? It was only because more was wanted that the schedule was placed before the Council at all; and although the Government only asked for £8000 now, there was nothing to prevent them from asking hereafter for any indefinite sum. And admitting even that the Council were not forbidden to touch any of the items by Lord Stanley, he would ask, where were they to begin? What salary were they first to touch? Would not all, one after the other, be tabooed? Would not it be asserted in every instance that the Imperial faith was pledged to the salary? The Committee were bound to resist the attempt on this ground alone; although there were other grounds on which he might contend that the Government should be confined to its schedules: and if honorable members forgot their duty, and bowed their necks to the yoke of Lord Stanley—a yoke which they would find it difficult hereafter to throw off—he should deem them unworthy of the trust which had been confided in them, and they would all eventually be reduced to a body of nonentities, which, in the opinion of some parties, it appeared, that some of them always should be. He should support the amendment.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL said, that the Committee were not at all left in the dark as to the items of the Estimates. The Council had already exercised its powers over various items in the judicial estimates, as for instance, in striking off the tipstaffs. The Governor objected only to interfering with salaries to which the public faith was pledged; but there was no desire to prevent the Council from exercising control over the other details, and the Committee he thought would be perfectly justified in going into them.

Mr. THERRY said, that he had not been wrong in the anticipation he had expressed yesterday, when he said that in refusing to vote the salary of the Registrar General, irrespective of the estimates for the administration of justice, the Committee would be in fact refusing the salary altogether, as the schedule was already surcharged, and therefore the salary could not possibly be defrayed out of it. Much had been said in support of the resolution which had considerable weight with him, and it might have been preferable if the salaries which were spoken of as 'tabooed,' but to which the public faith was undoubtedly pledged, had been placed separately on the estimate, to be deducted from the amount reserved in the schedule, leaving the remainder to be dealt with by the Council as they thought best. At present, however, he thought a far more important consideration for the Committee was, whether or not the administration of justice would not be injuriously impeded by the adoption of the resolution which was now proposed? The country required courts of civil and criminal of jurisdiction; and before making such a reduction as would be made by this resolution, it would be meet to consider the effects which must result from it. By the course proposed, he did not think that the Council would be dealing fairly by the country or by the Government; and if the Committee did adopt the resolution, what course would the Government have but to appropriate the sum reserved by the schedule to the salaries which were guaranteed? Then there would be officers receiving salaries without any duties to perform, establishments altogether inefficient, and the public at large suffering the greatest inconvenience. The responsibility of all this would rest, not on the Government,—but on the Council, who refused to provide the necessary sums to provide efficiently for these establishments. He thought that the course pursued last session, namely, to deal with the Estimates item by item, would be the best to pursue now, leaving the salaries which were guaranteed to be paid for the present, as he doubted not, by proper representations, that the evils of which the Council now complained would, ere long, be removed.

Mr. FOSTER said, that he certainly felt much difficulty in reconciling the Estimates as at present proposed with the Act of Parliament. He was fully of opinion, however, that the sum of £20,000, reserved by the Act of Parliament, was not sufficient to provide for the administration of justice; but, with the honorable member for Durham, he felt that it would be impossible to vote for the estimate as now laid before the Council. The estimate ought, in his opinion, to have shown specifically the salaries which it was not open to the Council to touch, and the remainder of the estimate left to the Council to dispose of; otherwise he could see no other course to be pursued than that which was entered upon last year, namely, for the Council to deal with every item; and this, he imagined, the Crown officers were not prepared to admit that the Council had power to do. Unless such a course were adopted, he did not see how the Council could come to any decision in the matter, as, even if all the difficulties now in the way were removed, there would certainly be some difference of opinion amongst members as to other items which would properly come under the revision of the Council. As he had before said, he would not vote in favour of the proposition of the Colonial Treasurer, and at the same time he was convinced that £20,000 was not sufficient for the purposes of the administration of justice; and therefore he did hope that some course should be adopted which would put an end to the present difficulty.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he was convinced that no member would assert that £20,000 would be sufficient to defray the expenses of the administration of justice. He would suggest to the honorable member for Sydney, whether it would not be well to proceed with the estimate; and whether, in open and candid spirit, the honorable member could not take the assertion of the Colonial Secretary as to what were the salaries to which the Government considered itself bound, the Colonial Secretary being the chief officer of the Government in the House? He was sure that there could be no desire on the other side of the House to cramp the administration of justice; and such undoubtedly would be the effect of the adoption of the resolution now proposed. He did hope that the members on the other side would attend to his suggestion, and allow the estimate to be proceeded with.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he felt all the inconvenience under which the Committee was now labouring; and he feared the results to the public if the resolution now before the House should be carried. He was desirous therefore to meet the honorable member for Sydney in a spirit of candour and fairness; and therefore he proposed to adopt a course such as that proposed by the honorable member for Northumberland. If then the honorable member for Sydney would consent not to press his resolution for the present, he would withdraw the estimate, and bring it forward again as early as possible in a different form. Those items to which he considered the public faith was pledged he should still feel it his duty to withhold from the control of the Council; but the larger portion of the estimate would still be under the direct control of the Council. He did hope that the honorable member for Sydney would be prepared to meet him in a similar way, and thus put an end to the difficulty which now presented itself.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that he trusted that the hon. and learned member for Sydney would not consent to withdraw his resolution; that he would not retreat from the course he had entered upon, in order that one equally illegal with that the Government had already proposed might be adopted: a course, he said, equally illegal—one which would involve equally a surrender of the rights of the Council and an abandonment of their duty. What, in effect, was the proposition? At present the case stood thus: the Queen had reserved to herself the sum of £20,000 to defray the expenses of the administration of justice; but the Colonial Secretary would propose that this £20,000 should be appropriated to the payment of such salaries as Lord Stanley might choose to say should be paid from it. The question was one of principle; and if the sum were only £1000, he would resist the proposition—as he resisted it now. The Queen had reserved this sum lest at any time a quarrel should arise between the Executive Government and the Legislative Council, in order that the country might not be deprived of the Administration of Justice; but the Colonial Secretary would propose that this sum should be applied to the payment of the salaries of Lord Stanley's favourites and friends. And, he would ask, how would this proposed change in the form of the Estimates operate? Thus: the very salaries which the Council wished to reduce or get rid of, would be shielded by the schedules. It was not essential to the administration of justice that we should have a Prothonotary, but his salary would be secured; it was not essential that we should have a Master in Equity, but his salary would be secured. The administration of justice had gone on without these officers before—it would go on again; but these, and others who were not absolutely necessary, would be provided for, while those only who were absolutely necessary would be left at the disposal of the Council. To consent to such a proposal would indeed be to abandon the slight hold they possessed on the Executive. That hold was only possessed because occasionally the Executive Government were obliged for their own sakes to ask from the Council a little more than was reserved to them by the Act of Parliament. The only way to maintain this hold was to make the necessity of the Executive to ask as great as possible—and to do this, to cram every thing that could be crammed into the schedule. Was he asked, what was his object? he would not hesitate to reply, to get rid by all constitutional means of this unconstitutional Act, by which the people of this country were deprived of rights which Englishmen were taught to believe were inalienable. The Governor had rightly said, that his arguments in support of the schedules did not appear to have much effect—little indeed, now, and still less would they would have when the people were better aware of their tendency. Everyday the people would grow more and more tired of the schedules—His Excellency's arguments would grow still less in favour. Schedules such as these were unknown to free-born colonists, before the people of this colony had been pitched upon, together with the rebel Canadians, to have inflicted on them a scheme of taxation which, by great men sometimes referred to by honorable members on the opposite side, had been denounced as robbery. It was a robbery, and he would resist it by every means, direct and indirect. If the Government would have these schedules, let them take them—not of right, for they had no right to tax us—but let them take them because the Parliament gave them—because the people of this country could not help themselves. Let them take the money—but not one farthing more. Still let the Council hold fast on the small fragment of liberty which was yet left to them. Let them not be deluded by soft words now—when the Executive Government felt for the first time that the reins were in the hands of the Council. Let the latter not allow them to slip by listening to such propositions as those of the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary, and that of the honorable member for Northumberland, who, however versed he might be in mercantile law, however able in the support of individual rights, had shown himself in this matter but little versed in constitutional history. If the people of this country were to be burthened with these schedules, the Council should not increase the burthen. If Lord Stanley's faith was to be kept inviolable, be it so; but let the money be paid out of the £40,000 or £50,000 of Crown droits which the Government annually received as pocket-money. Intimations had been given that the administration of justice would be impeded—nay more, that the Courts would be shut up. He had little fear of this; but were it so, few would suffer more than himself. Still, in face of such a result, he would give the same vote; he should be prepared to sacrifice every farthing of the income he derived from those courts, in support of the principle he now advocated, and he hoped that the result would be to force the Government to represent that the system attempted to be imposed upon us would not work—that the schedules must be done away with. It was not to be supposed, however, that as representatives of the people here, as dependent upon that people for approbation and support in the course they pursued, that the representatives of the people would do any thing which they did not believe would contribute to their welfare. If indeed inconvenience followed, then that inconvenience would be cheerfully submitted to, as in the colonies of old, for the sake of maintaining a high principle which it was attempted to encroach upon.

Dr. LANG said he fully concurred in the hope expressed by the honorable member for Durham, that the honorable member for Sydney would not consent to withdraw the resolution he had proposed to the House. It did appear to him, that bad as was the proposition made by the Government at first, that which had been last made by the Colonial Secretary was still worse. The first proposition went to admit that the Parliament of England had a right to impose these schedules upon the colony; but the second went still further, and admitted that Lord Stanley might direct salaries to any amount to be paid out of the money of this colony, without any reference to the representatives of the people, without their exercising any control whatever in the matter, and without leaving to the Council the power of questioning the arbitrary power thus exercised. He did hope, therefore, that the honorable member for Sydney would stake the question on the resolution which he had proposed. These schedules he had always regarded as an usurpation, and the Act of Parliament as presenting to the people of this country Her Majesty, not as the Queen, not as the Sovereign of the Free British Empire, but as the tyrant and mistress of slaves. Not all the powers of the empire—Queen, Lords, and Commons, had any right to dispose of the revenues of this country without the consent of the representatives of the people of the country. This law was a law of force—not of right—and it was the duty of the representatives of the people to embrace every opportunity to remonstrate against it, and constitutionally to resist it until the evil should be redressed. They would be unworthy of the character of representatives if they did not. If the Parliament had entrusted to the Council the making provision for every department necessary for the good government of the colony, he had no doubt, from what he had seen of the Council, that ample provision would have been made. But the Parliament had laid its paw upon the revenue of this country; it had made bargains without the consent of the people who were chiefly interested; and now that the Government here found the bargain did not exactly suit them, they came to the Council and asked for more money. This was treating the Council, however, in a way in which not even a common shoemaker who had anything of the bump of self-esteem in his composition would allow himself to be treated. If a man having bought a pair of English boots, afterwards found them too tight, and took them to a shoemaker here to have them stretched, the indignant shoemaker would tell him to take them to be stretched to those who made them. So the Government, having been too tightly fitted by Lord Stanley and the Parliament, should go to Lord Stanley and ask him to stretch the boots. It was the duty of the Council to use every constitutional means to get rid of the schedules, but they would only be fastening them on the necks of the people if they listened to the proposal now made by the Government. Again, the present state of the colony demanded that the Council should exercise the most zealous scrutiny into every item of the Estimates; hundreds of their fellow-men were wanting for bread, because they could not get employment—and when these men besieged their doors, what other answer could they give them, than that the Parliament of England had appropriated so much of the money of the colony, that there was not left wherewithal to give employment. Again, there was education. The amount of £7000, which was placed on the Estimates, was, he had no hesitation in saying, a paltry—a scandalous trifle, to be devoted to such a purpose; yet it was a consequence of these schedules; and the Council should hesitate long before consenting to vote away £8000 more in addition to the sums already reserved. He felt found to vote for the resolution proposed by the honorable and learned member for Sydney.

Mr. THERRY said he would again ask the honorable and learned member for Sydney if he were disposed to meet the candid offer of the Colonial Secretary? He did hope that the honorable and learned member would not suffer himself to be led away by the impetuous appeals which had been addressed by the honorable and learned member for Durham, and the hon. and learned member for Port Phillip. True, that the spee

self look up on it in that manner, when he considered that this was the first adverse decision they had ever received from that quarter upon the same subject; and that the predecessor in office of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies had been so far disposed to favour their claims as even to recommend them to the attention of the Lords of the Treasury. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, that honorable members would pause before, by a similar precipitancy, they hazarded that further opposition on the part of the Home authorities. If he (Mr. Hamilton) was asked whether he would deprecate the precipitancy of the other side, on this question, he must answer that he did not: for he valued the schedules as forming the safeguard of the colony, and he should be sorry to see any colony placed at the mercy of such provisions as honorable members opposite would make for its government. (Hear.) As far as he was himself concerned, therefore, he was rather pleased than otherwise at the course which honorable gentlemen on the other side were pursuing, looking upon that course as one calculated to ensure the permanent establishment of these schedules: for when intelligence of such a proceeding reached home, the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip might rest assured that the boot instead of being stretched would be tightened. (Hear, hear.) The Government would be inclined to fall back upon the £20,000, and appropriate it as they best could, according to their own discretion, leaving the colonists to blame themselves only if such a course should not be found altogether beneficial to their interests. If the schedules were thought so objectionable by honorable members on the other side, let them use all constitutional means to get rid of them, and they might ultimately, perhaps, attain their end; but their present course would only tend to make the imposition of the schedules more durable.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that although sorry to trespass on the time of the Committee, he could not help disclaiming the honour which the honorable member from Cassilis had conferred upon him, for it so happened that he had had nothing to do with the resolution of last session to which that gentleman had alluded; such resolution having been originated and carried out by the honorable member for Maitland. The honorable member from Cassilis seemed to be an arguing machine; for he could not help arguing correctly at times, by which he probably satisfied his own reason, although he failed to satisfy himself. If the honorable gentleman thought the schedules so very good that he was quite anxious for their retention, it was too much to expect that the House would act upon his persuasions as to the best mode of getting rid of them. The honorable member had very ably pointed out what should be done; but he hoped that after the very celebrated declaration of that gentleman, upon a former occasion, the House would decline acting upon his recommendations until they saw him setting the example himself. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. LANG remarked, as to what had been said during the discussion about the shutting up of the Courts, that there could not be the slightest reason for anticipating such a result, as the schedules were expressly invented to guard against a contingency of this nature. (Hear, hear.) It was contemplated, it would appear, that acts of injustice would be perpetrated towards the colony which would give rise to a collision between the Executive and the representatives of the people,—and to guard against the possible inconvenience attendant on such a collision a sum of £80,000 was appropriated without consulting the colonists at all. (Hear, hear.) He could not admit, with the honorable member for Camden, that because the representatives of the people had taken their seats under the provisions of the Act 5 and 6th Victoria, chap. 76, there was no right of representation anterior to the passing of that Act: for he would maintain that independent of these the right of representation was the inherent privilege of the British people, and that the petty concession which had been made of the right, was merely made because it could not by any pretext be delayed longer. (Hear, hear.) He would maintain also that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to procure if possible a full extension of that liberty which was their birthright, and of which the Act gave only a vulgar fractional part. (Hear, hear.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL agreed with the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip, that the representatives of the people had a right to procure for them a full concession of their liberties; but thought that the course at present adopted was not the proper way of doing so. The honorable and learned member for Durham, in one of the many speeches which he had made in the course of the present debate, had, in allusion to the honorable member for Camden, spoken of that gentleman as not having been used to freedom. He (the Attorney-General) knew not whether by this allusion the honorable and learned gentleman meant to refer to the deprivation of the privileges conferred by the British constitution which Mr. Therry and those who thought with him had so long laboured under. [Mr. Windeyer: No—no.] At all events, as the subject had been brought to his mind, he might refer to the disability under which the Roman Catholics had suffered. And he would remind the House that it was not by stopping the supplies, or by any expressions of disloyalty, they had gained their rights at last; but by loyalty and submission, and by frequent appeals for redress. It was thus that the gates of freedom were opened to them, and it was only by means such as this that any permanent good could be obtained. (Hear, hear.) The discussion had recently taken a new turn: for the opening speech of the honorable and learned member for Sydney was delivered principally upon the assumption that because the House was asked to vote an excess of expenditure over and above the schedule, it ought to exercise supervision over all the items. But this was not the only ground of objection urged at present; for honorable members opposed the right of the Queen to the £20,000 itself, and warred against the Act of Parliament. Instead of petitioning the Imperial Parliament against the schedules, and representing the injustice of its operation, it was preferred to resort to that course which the British Legislature, although often threatening it, had never yet had recourse to, namely, a stoppage of the supplies, thus shutting up the Courts of Justice, and depriving the public of that protection to life and property which they had a right to demand.

Mr. COWPER thought, that if honorable members on that side of the House were open to the charge of precipitancy, those on the opposite side were not less so; and he regretted that, from the quantity of irrelevant matter which had been introduced into the discussion, the simple question to be determined upon had in a great measure been lost sight of. This question was, the right of the Council to appropriate the sums necessary for the public service; and he should be compelled to support the proposition of the honorable and learned member for Sydney as necessary for the assertion of that right. This was not a new question, having been already much debated upon during the past session; and much of what had been said now was said then; but he could not admit that anything had occurred last year to induce the Secretary of State to place a veto, for the first time, upon claims long urged by the colony: for he could not forget that the subject had been fully discussed in the House of Commons, when the opinions of the members both of the present and the late Government were against these claims. (Hear, hear.) With regard to what had been said about the probable shutting up of the Courts, surely the £20,000 reserved by the schedule was sufficient to guard against such a consequence: for they had the opinion of Lord Stanley himself that it was a most outrageous sum, and the Governor had been directed to seek the advice of the Council in order to bring about its reduction. (Hear, hear.) He knew that during the present discussion it would scarcely be fair to make any reference to the details of the estimate; but it was easy to perceive that a great deal of reduction might be made in the expenditure of the several departments, and among others, in the Court of Requests, the Sheriff's Department, and the Court of Quarter Sessions. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that expressions should have fallen from honorable members calculated to give that discussion a character which did not really belong to it, as those expressions might have an injurious tendency out of doors; but the simple question at issue was, the right of the House to appropriate the revenue of the colony, and he saw no other course open to them for asserting that right than that which had been adopted by the honorable and learned member for Sydney.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he must confess he had been astonished at the course which the discussion had taken, and particularly at that which had been pursued by honorable members opposite, more especially the officers of the Executive Government, who, after triumphantly laying upon the table the despatch of Lord Stanley which disclaimed the right of the Council to interfere in any of the details of appropriation under the schedules, had expressed a willingness to disregard that despatch altogether, and leave the Council to exercise a supervision over all the items, provided a sum of £10,450 was set apart to carry out the patronage views of the Home Government. (Hear, hear). They had heard a good deal about violating Acts of Parliament from honorable members on the other side, and these gentlemen were here the first to break through their own rules; but he for one would respect the Act, feeling as he did that Lord Stanley had a right of appropriating the £20,000 reserved to Her Majesty by the schedule; and it was because of this very determination to support the Act, that he could not accede to the suggestions of the other side. (Hear, hear.) He was not unwilling to accede to those suggestions; but he was precluded from doing so without a violation of the law. (Hear, hear) If this insurmountable obstacle was not in the way, he would tell hon. members opposite what he should be inclined to do. He should be inclined to concede to their proposition, upon condition that the Government should surrender that branch of the revenue which it had detained so long and so unjustly, after a solemn compact to the contrary, since affirmed and placed beyond a doubt by the investigation of a Committee of that House. (Hear, hear.) When he saw, however, that the Government were not only unwilling to adopt this course, but that they had this year added to the encroachment by withdrawing the casual revenue, which last year amounted to £7000, from the control of the House, he was inclined to believe that the Executive must have contemplated the refusal of the House to vote the excess over the present schedule, and made use of the casual revenue as a reserve to meet that difficulty, the sum being so very near in amount to that excess. At all events if it was not so, this amount would be a great god-send to the Executive for that purpose. (Hear.) The Attorney-General and the honorable member for Camden had attempted to excite the alarm of the Council and the public, by referring to the probable shutting up of the Courts as the consequence of a refusal on the part of the Council to vote the sum asked for—and he supposed their fears were sincere, and not expressed for the mere purpose of exciting the fearful anticipations of all the old women of the country; but in order to quiet these alarms, he would refer them to the Message of His Excellency the Governor during the last session, in which it was admitted that the amount reserved by the schedules was sufficiently large to prevent any actual stoppage in the business of the Government. (Hear, hear.) The reservations being thus admitted to be sufficient for carrying on the business of the Government, the Council was virtually deprived of the constitutional remedy of stopping the supplies. He was much grieved that a gentleman educated at one of the Universities, and bred to the Bar, should be found to express his gratification at being thus deprived of a portion of his birthright—and he could only reconcile this declaration with that which the same gentleman had made upon a previous night, that he felt bound to vote against his conscience. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry that any person of eminence, whom the people would be disposed to look up to as a guiding star in the path to liberty, should be found to express such opinions; and he was inclined to think that those who looked up to that guide would not find it a polar star. (Hear.) He was quite prepared to see the arguments of the honorable member for Camden on the one side of a question, and his vote on the other side; and although the arguments of that gentleman had in some degree been favorable to his (Mr. Wentworth's) position, it remained to be seen whether he would support those arguments by his vote. That honorable member had expressed his surprise that the representatives of the people should accept office under this Act of Parliament; but he could tell him, that he (Mr. Wentworth), for one, had come into the House with the express intention of resisting the usurpations which that Act contained, among which none were so great as these unconstitutional schedules, which amount, in fact, to a wholesale robbery of the colony. (Hear, hear.) It could not be surprising that the Act of Parliament alluded to had, in the course of the present debate, been designated an usurpation: for it was a direct infringement, not only upon the birthright of every Englishman, but upon the Declaratory Act, which, since the time of its passing, had been looked upon as the Magna Charta of the colonies, and which expressly admitted the absence of any right on the part of the Imperial Government to tax the colonies without their consent. He rejoiced that inconveniences of the present description should arise, for they were the natural consequence of any attempt to depart from constitutional principles; and afforded sufficient proof that such a course could not be adopted without danger. He could not see why they should be charged with disloyalty because they refused to enlarge the sum already appropriated by the schedules: for it was the evident wish of the Home Government that the representatives of the people and the officers of the Executive should act harmoniously together, and they were only prevented from doing so by the want of good faith on the part of the Colonial Government, who persisted in departing from compacts ratified over and over again by the British authorities. (Hear, hear.) He saw no other course open to the Council than that which he had pursued, unless they chose to abdicate their functions altogether; and those who were inclined to oppose a constitutional check to the oppressive operation of the Act, would doubtless think with him upon this subject.

The Council then divided upon the amendment, with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Robinson	The Colonial Secretary
Mr. Wentworth	The Attorney-General
Major Wentworth	The Com. of the Forces
Mr. Cowper	The Coll. of Customs
Mr. Walker	The Auditor-General
Dr. Lang	Mr. Darvall
Mr. Blaxland	Mr. Young
Mr. Bland	Mr. Hamilton
Mr. M'Leay	Mr. Therry
Mr. Macarthur	Mr. Foster ?
Mr. Lord	Mr. Icely
Captain Dumaresq	The Colonial Treasurer
Mr. Bradley	(teller.)
Mr. Lawsou	
Captain Coghill	
Mr. Windeyer (teller.)	
Ayes	16
Noes	12
Majority in favour of the amendment..	4

CORONERS.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, that a sum of £1583 17s. 6d., being a decrease of £120 3s. 6d. upon the expenditure of last year, might be voted to defray the expenses of the department of Coroners for the Sydney district, during the ensuing year, according to the following estimate:

	£	s.	d.
Seven Coroners, at £40 each per annum	280	0	0
Clerk to the Coroner, Sydney, at 3s. 6d. per diem	63	17	6
Coroners' Fees on Inquests, at 20s. each	250	0	0
Fees to Magistrates for Inquiries touching Sudden Deaths, 20s. each	150	0	0
Surgeons' Fees and Allowances for Travelling	600	0	0
Allowances to Coroners for Travelling Expenses, at 9d. a mile.	80	0	0
Allowances to Magistrates for Travelling Expenses	50	0	0
Rewards for taking up Dead Bodies	10	0	0
Coffins, Burials, and Incidental Expenses	100	0	0
	£1583	17	6

The sum moved for was voted without discussion.

The COLONIAL TREASURER then moved that a sum of £230, being an increase of £25 upon the expenditure of last year, might be voted to defray the expense of the department of the Coroner at Port Phillip, according to the following estimate:

	£	s.	d.
Coroner	80	0	0
Fees and Travelling Expenses to Coroner and Magistrates on Inquests and Inquiries touching Sudden Deaths	70	0	0
Surgeons' Fees, and Allowances for Travelling	60	0	0
Coffins, Burials, and Incidental Expenses	20	0	0
	£230	0	0

The sum moved for was voted without discussion.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. WENTWORTH enquired, whether it was necessary that the resolution which had been passed a short time previous, should be reported to the Council at once, or should stand over and be reported as part of the proceedings of the Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY expressed his opinion, that as the matter was one of importance, it ought to be at once reported to the House, in order that it might, if adopted, be communicated officially to His Excellency the Governor without further delay.

The Council then resumed its sittings, upon the motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, and the adoption of the resolution passed in Committee was moved by that gentleman, upon which question the Council divided, with the following result—

Ayes	15
Noes	11
Majority in favour of the motion..	4

The motion was then ordered to be communicated to the Governor by the Speaker and the Colonial Secretary.

Council adjourned at a quarter past seven.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS

THE STATE TRIALS.—A most graphic and imposing account is given by all reporters of the last day but one of term in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. The public was on the tiptoe of expectation—well-dressed ladies in a state of moderate excitement were visible in large numbers, the doors were crowded with ill dressed gentlemen, all come to hear "what was to be stated by the Judges with reference to the new trial in the great case of 'the Queen v. Daniel O'Connell and others.'" The gentry of the bar indeed shook their heads, and maintained a state of impassibility. But in vain. Public interest continued to increase, and would not be pooh-poohed. The public would not believe that the judgment of the Court could be any longer delayed. Their Lordships had come down to the Court at an unusually early hour; and for what but to concoct their judgment? At 10 o'clock they plunged into their chambers. At half-past 11 o'clock Mr. Justice Burton emerged, and took his seat on the Bench; Judges Crampton and Perrin shortly followed, "wearing the appearance (it was remarked) of men who had been recently engaged in warm discussion;" *or, as we may more* colloquially express it in England, hot and fussy. The Court was very full; all the Crown lawyers, some of the counsel for the traversers, Messrs. Kemmis, Steele, and Tierney were in their places. The Lord Chief Justice entered, fraught with the great secret. An ordinary motion had possession of the Court, which did not stop, but ran on to its conclusion with importunate pertinacity. History records it all with that deliberate minuteness with which she is wont to dwell on the preliminaries to a great crisis. At last, an opportunity offered, and the Lord Chief Justice spoke. "Mr. Attorney, I am sorry to tell you that the Court find they cannot give judgment in the case until next term." "*Ibi omnis effusus labor.*" The interest vanished—the Court was cleared, and the only remaining excitement was transferred to the *Iron Duke* steamer, and the extraordinary express which conveyed to our own office this important intelligence in nineteen hours from the moment when the Lord Chief Justice was delivered of his announcement. And so ends Easter Term where it began. Mr. Smith has spoken his speech, Messrs. Whiteside and Fitzgibbon have spoken theirs. We suppose we are nearer the conclusion of the great cause—for, after all, human things are finite, and all finite things—even the cause of "the Queen v. O'Connell"—must have an end somewhere. Nothing on this side eternity is as far from us now as it was at the beginning of Easter Term. But what, or whether any, appreciable progress has been made in advancing or retarding that practical conclusion in which the world in general, and the Home Secretary in particular, are so deeply interested—whether any one obstacle has been surmounted, any one position secured, any one argument finally answered, by the logomachy of the last two months, is a matter which, "till next term," we can only darkly guess with our correspondent. Meanwhile, we really have to thank the Irish lawyers for exhibiting to the world in its plenitude a phenomenon not commonly seen—a fully developed criminal prosecution. Foreign naturalists, it is said, have ascertained that by a well-managed local application of heat to an embryo animal, you may determine its future proportions in the most capricious and unnatural fashion—that a properly directed stream of caloric will induce your chicken to break its shell all foot, all beak, or all tail, as the operator may have devised. An ordinary lawsuit is apt to be such a mis-shapen animal. The fostering care of counsel has swollen to a disproportionate magnitude some single member of the great question at issue, whether A shall be hanged or B transported. The cause comes forth to trial in the shape of one voluminous objection to a point of evidence—one impassioned appeal to the prejudices of a jury—one knotty demurrer to a point of law. "*Non omnia possumus omnes.*" The same case does not ordinarily furnish material for every separate form of opposition. The gist of the battle lies somewhere, and there is the clatter of lawyers—the rest flows on as a matter of form, unopposed and unimportant—or, if noticed at all by the contending parties, receives only the compliment of a cursory notice and a summary dismissal. Not so the Irish case. This comes before us "*omnibus numeris absoluta.*" Everything is developed to the utmost. No member has been overlooked—no appurtenance allowed to remain in neglected insignificance—all the capabilities of the law have been taxed to its full extent. There is no disproportionate protuberance, no prominent limb. All is gigantic. A monster indictment—a monster defence—a monster appeal—a monstrous body, with its monstrous appendages, (not excluding a monstrous offender and monstrous attorneys), have combined to show what law could do when it set itself in earnest to stand in the way of justice. Scientifically speaking, the exhibition is hitherto creditable. Mr. Pierce Mahony and his friends are earning a praise higher than that of originality; they are distancing all predecessors in a beaten track. That great and elaborate system by which justice is so successfully delayed in this country has employed in its construction the subtlety and labour of centuries. The most far-seeing intellects, the most untiring energies, the most fertile inventions, have been tasked to imagine and to bequeath to us, their children, that complicated mass of contrivances which it is our happiness to possess for evading, perverting, disguising, and obstructing the judgment of the law. It is against a venerable array of legal worthies that the Irish lawyers contend for the palm of obstructiveness. It is a noble and complete system of instruction which they are engaged in bettering. But we think they are really in the way to be unprecedented. They have shown what can be done by the law in the teeth of judges, jury, and the law itself, with a completeness which is, to us at least, unparalleled. They are likely, we hear, to be met by an adverse judgment next term, so soon as the Judges can make up their minds to pronounce it. But to them overthrow is not defeat. It is in receiving a series of overthrows that their tactics consist; and we shall expect with curiosity the fresh expedient to which the coming judgments will doubtless give birth.—*Times.*

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.—The splendid ship *Templar*, Captain Brown, one of the vessels chartered by Messrs. Carter and Bonus with emigrants for this colony, is now lying at Cove, and will sail for her destination on the 16th inst. From having visited, and minutely examined the accommodations which this superior vessel affords for a long voyage, we are enabled to express an unqualified opinion as to the admirable arrangements by which the care, comfort, and convenience of her passengers are ensured. The cabins are elegantly fitted up, spacious and airy, and the berths between decks are most commodious and well ventilated, while the classification and good order in every department cannot be too highly praised. The Hospital department is as perfectly fitted up as any medical institution of the same extent could be on shore, and the passengers are under the medical supeintendance of Dr. Williams, who is represented to us as a particularly humane, attentive, and experienced practitioner. There are on board 300 steerage, and fourteen cabin passengers. Among the latter are Commissary-General Ramsay and family. The steerage passengers, half of whom are from this country, were specially selected by John Besnard, Esq., Emigration Agent at this port, and are principally of that class most likely to succeed in the land of their adoption. They are farmers with their families, farm labourers and servants, and operative mechanics, chiefly connected with the building trade. We have been satisfactorily informed that a large amount of specie is taken out of the country by the emigrants of a superior class proceeding by this vessel. One party alone has on board in cash and valuable securities over £35,000, and the whole amount of specie taken out in the *Templar* exceeds £60,000. It will be in the recollection of our readers that it was in this one vessel the Archbishop of Australia, the Rt. Right Rev. Dr. Polding, accompanied by eighteen clergymen, sailed from Ireland last year for the scene of their distant mission, and after an agreeable and prosperous voyage, presented Captain Browne with a valuable Silver Box, in testimony of their appreciation of his nautical abilities and courteous demeanour. Several Naval and Military Officers, and a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen from Cork visited the *Templar* since her arrival in Cove, and have expressed themselves much gratified with her superior accommodation and excellent arrangements.—*Southern Reporter.*

LICENSE FOR LADIES.—A distinguished writer says, "There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the *men*; and that is in the golden rule, 'whatsoever ye would that *men* should do unto you, do you even so to them.'"

BIRTH.

On the 18th instant, the lady of Mr. T. Whitton, of Bathurst, of twin sons.

DEATH.

At Irrawang, near Raymond Terrace, on Monday, 26th August, by the accidental explosion of a gun, Christiana, eldest daughter of Mr. J. King, of that place; her death was instantaneous.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, City Residences in Fort and Prince streets. Building Allotments in Fort-street and Victoria Terrace, 500 acres of land in the county of Durham, Wines, Arrowroot, Woolpacks, and general merchandise.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Horses; at the Ordnance Stores, unserviceable Clothing, Blankets, wrought and cast Iron, Wood, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Jewellery, Clover Seed, Carriage Lamps, Cutlery, Preserves, Bottled Porter, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Halters.

MR. W. H. CHAPMAN.—At the late residence of Mr. Little, corner of King and Clarence streets, at 11 o'clock, Port Wine, Case Gin, Sherry, and Furniture.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Rooms, this evening, Books.

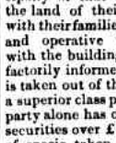
MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Slops, Shoes, &c.

MR J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Moleskins, and general merchandise.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Wines, &c.

MR. J. ROBERTS.—At the Royal Hotel, at 12 o'clock, Porter, Books, Glass, Tea, Plate, Jewellery, Mathematical Instruments, Timber, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, Wines.

FOR PATERSON.



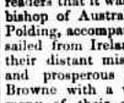
THE CUTTER *Traveller's Bride*,

will sail on SATURDAY, 31st instant. Apply to Mr. Thomas Magner, or on board, at the Albion Wharf, to

DAVID BROWN.

Goods sent by this vessel will be stored at Paterson without charge. 2839

FOR BATEMAN'S BAY AND BROULEE.



THE SCHOONER *THISTLE*

Will sail for the above ports on Thursday next, 3rd September, calling at the intermediate ports if sufficient inducement offers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street.

August 29. 2829

FOR ADELAIDE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS by the brig *EMMA* are requested to be on board this evening, as the vessel will sail in the morning. For passage, or light freight only, apply to

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
or to
JOHN ALGER,
468 George-street.

2828

(To sail punctually on the 10th Proximo.)

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship *HAIDEE*,

A 1, 335 tons, John Marshall, Commander, has room only for about 50 bales wool, and one cabin disengaged, and will sail as above. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
Queen-street.

N.B.—Carries an experienced Surgeon. 2819

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE Public are most respectfully informed that the Annual Meeting of the Sydney Total Abstinence Society will be held in the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS EVENING. The chair will be taken by the President, Mr. Alderman Allen, at half-past seven o'clock precisely, when the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, the Rev. Mr. M'Kenny, the Rev. Mr. Draper, Mr. Hockings, Mr. Neale, and Mr. Hamilton, lately arrived from Glasgow. The Committee also beg leave to announce that invitations have been sent to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Councillors, to attend the meeting. The doors will be open at seven o'clock, and front seats reserved for ladies until the chair is taken. The attendance of the working classes is particularly requested.

S. W. MANSFIELD,
2827 Honorary Secretary.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Sub-Committee having approved of Insurers to the amount of £100,000, hereby call a Special General Meeting of Insurers, to be held on Monday, September 2, at three o'clock precisely, for the election of six Directors.

Scale of premiums, with classification of buildings, and also the opinions of Counsel as to the limit of liability, may be seen at the Company's Office.

Applications for Insurance to be made to the undersigned daily, between eleven and one o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
E. HANCOCK,
Secretary.

456, George-street (Ellard's),
August 29. 2830

LECTURE ON GALVANISM.

MR. GRAYLING will lecture, THIS EVENING, at the Royal Hotel, on Galvanism; when will be exhibited Mr. Grayling's new method of blasting without the aid of gunpowder. Doors open at seven, commence precisely at half-past; admission to the single lecture, 1s. 2822

PROCLAMATION.

OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!

WHEREAS parties, calling themselves MERCHANTS, are in the habit of retailing Glass of the worst description, by the dozen.

And whereas the aforesaid Glass has been *condemned by the first surveyors in Sydney*; this is to give notice, that the public can be supplied with the best Newcastle Crown Glass at any of the retail Oil and Colour Shops in Sydney, at the same prices.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. 2840

NOW LANDING, ex *Meg Merrilies* and *Ceylon*—

Bar iron, flat, square, and round
Hoop iron, 1 inch to 1¼ inch
Rod iron, square and round
Nail rods
Sheet iron, 14 to 24 guage
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX, DX

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

George-street, August 29. 2846

PORT PHILLIP POTATOES.

WARRANTED to be the finest table potatoe in Sydney.

	£	s.	d.
At per ton	3	0	0
At per cwt	0	3	6

No. 610,
George-street, facing Essex-street. 2838

NEW BRAN.

JUST RECEIVED from the MILLS
At per Ton (2000 lbs.), £3 10s.
At per 100 lbs., 3s. 9d.
At per Bushel, 10d.

No. 610,
George-street, facing Essex-street. 2937

SHEEP-SHEARS.

TO be had at the Stores of the Undersigned,
Wilkinson's Sheep-shears and Woolpacks.
R. SPARROW,
2823 400, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

GENERAL PROVISION BUSINESS.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a most excellent well established business, in one of the very best situations in George-street, the party being obliged to follow other pursuits; only a small capital required. For particulars apply to Mr. Roberts, Estate Agency Office, Royal Hotel. 2844

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF G. S. LE BRETON.

SECOND DIVIDEND of one shilling and sixpence in the pound is now payable at the Counting house of D. Jones and Co., George-street, Sydney.

DAVID JONES,
J. WOOLLEY, } Trustees.
August 28. 2821

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.—A Grand Pigeon Match to take place at T. Shaw's, Woolpack Inn, on the Parramatta Road, on Saturday, 31st August. 2814

TAKE NOTICE, that the undersigned will not be answerable for any debt contracted in his name, unless by his written authority.

W. SAMUELL.
Sydney, August 29. 2831

WANTED TO RENT, a Farm, adapted for either grazing or agricultural purposer, within 35 miles of Sydney, and combining all the advantages essential for a country homestead. Rent £60 per annum. Also, from 60 to 100 cows would be taken on thirds. they must be from 3 to 6 years old, quiet and well bred milkers. Early application is necessary, either personally or by letter, post paid, to

E. HUNT AND CO.,
2820 Jamison-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Horse, Gig, and Harness, for which Cash will be paid. Enquire Z. Z., *Herald* Office. 2826

WANTED, a Groom, one who thoroughly understands the management of entire horses. Also, a young man who understands the breaking in and general management of horses; none need apply who cannot produce testimonials of ability and good conduct. Application to be made to William Lawson, Esq., M.C., Prospect, or to Mr. Thomas Agars, Kent-street North. 2825

WANTED, a general house servant, one that can cook and wash, to proceed to the country; only two in the family. Apply to Mrs. Ensor, corner of Liverpool and Bathurst streets, between the hours of ten and two. 2817

A PLAIN Blue Cloth CLOAK with Velvet Collar has been taken from the Cloak Room at the late Fancy Ball, in mistake. The party who has it is requested by the owner to leave it with Mr. Wyatt, at the Victoria Hotel. 2124

TO LET, those large and commodious Stores, adjoining the Commercial Wharf, King-street West, now in the occupation of Mr. R. M. Robey, to whom application must be made; rent very moderate.
427, George-street, Sydney. 2815

NOTICE.

TO LET, two Cottages at the Glebe, replete with every convenience for a respectable family. Apply to
2833 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ASSORTED EARTHENWARE, JEWELLERY, CLOVER SEED, CARRIAGE LAMPS, CUTLERY, PRESERVES, BOTTLED PORTER, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

Assorted earthenware, consisting of ewers and basons, mugs, jugs, tea cups and saucers, bowls, dinner services, chamber sets, &c.
White clover seed
Carriage lamps
Jewellery
Cutlery, German hones
Assorted English preserves
Bottled porter
Champagne
Claret
Marsala
Port, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 2798

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 29TH INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock,

One hundred and twenty halters, for securing horses or cattle on shipboard.
Terms at sale. 2836

NOTICE.

W. G. MOORE will sell, at the risk of former purchasers,

THIS EVENING,

All Books that have been left at his Rooms more than two months.
Friday, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street. 2845

To close Consignments, and positively without reserve.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, THIS DAY,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Three bales canvas, assorted, from No. 1 to 7
One bale navy duck
One case, 100 and 200 yards, white reel cotton
One case assorted prints
One bale stout Wigan sheeting, 30, 35, and 36 inch
One bale superfine blue beavers
One case men's superfine black stuff hats
One case Derby dowlas
One case bleached domestics
One case 54 inch twilled sheeting
One bale white shirtings
One case men's strong shoes
One case women's walking shoes
One bale 45 inch grey domestics
One case Aberdeen linen dowlas
Terms at sale. 2847

MOLESKINS, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED.

MR. J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1844,
At Eleven o'clock,

No. 2.—Eight [illegible] inch drab moleskin
3.—One ditto ditto ditto
4.—Five ditto ditto buffalo ditto
All more or less spotted.
Terms at sale. 2849

GENERAL SALE OF MERCHANDISE

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One case prints
One bale linen tick
Two bales super calicoes
One case Wellington boots
One ditto ladies' Tuscan and fancy straw bonnets
One ditto Britannia metal ware
Two ditto very superior port, 3 dozen
Six casks ale, 4 dozen
Two handsome large dressing glasses
Two bedsteads, &c., &c.
One steelyard, competent to weigh 5 cwt.
With a large variety of other goods.
Terms, cash. 2848

MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, IRISH BUTTER, SAND PAPER, APOTHECARIES' GLASSWARE, TUMBLERS, WINES, &c., &c

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

THIS DAY, 30TH AUGUST.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 30TH AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock,

Seven cases, each three dozen, superfine mustard, lbs.
Four cases, each six dozen, superfine mustard, ½ lbs.
Two cases, each ten dozen, superfine mustard, ¼ lbs
Four cases, each three dozen, fine salad oil, quarts
Nine firkins Irish butter
One case, twenty reams, Nos. 1 and 2 sand paper
Two casks apothecaries' glassware
Two casks ½ pint concave fluted tumblers
One cask ½ pint tumblers, cut bottoms
Three casks ½ pint best tumblers, cut arch fluted
Two casks wine glasses
Five casks assorted glassware, consisting of cut tumblers, wines, liqueurs, clarets, champagnes, green and blue hock glasses, decanters, water bottles, butter basins, &c.
Terms at sale. 2852

ROYAL HOTEL AUCTION ROOMS.

WINES, PORTER, BOOKS, GLASS, TEA, PLATE, JEWELLERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, TIMBER, &c.

MR. J. ROBERTS begs that the public of Sydney will

OBSERVE

That the Sale of Goods particularised in yesterday's papers, will positively and *unreservedly* take place,

THIS DAY,
At noon precisely.

N.B.—The wines will be sold at half-past twelve precisely.
Terms, cash. 2854

PAGE'S PORT WINE, CASE GIN, SHERRY, AND FURNITURE

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received instructions from Mr. Councillor Little, to sell by auction, at his late residence, corner of King and Clarence streets,

THIS DAY, THE 30TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,

Six cases gin (prime quality)
Sixteen ditto ditto Sherry
Ullage hogshead brandy
Bottling machine, taps, scrapers, and locks

FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES.

Bedsteads, sofas, chairs, round and dining tables, pictures, carpet, washstands, and other sundry articles.
Terms at sale. 2758

FLOWERS IN POTS, AND SHRUBS.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street, on

SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST,

(To save disappointment) at ten o'clock precisely,

A great variety of choice and rare flowers in pots, and a quantity of shrubs, &c., from Mr. Harris's celebrated nursery, Parramatta.
Terms at sale. 2843

BRUSHES, GROCERIES, AND SUNDRIES.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street, on

SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock,

An assortment of hair, clothes, hat, nail, shaving, paint, gilt hearth and extra fine trepanned, and silver wire tooth brushes
Four bundles twine.

ALSO,

Blacking, ginger, cayenne pepper, tea biscuits, ink, &c.; a lot of other sundry groceries, &c. 2805

DAMAGED CANVAS, EX "CEYLON."

Beazley, master, from London, for account of whom it may concern.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street,

ON SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST,
At Twelve o'clock,

Out of bale No. 121, marked T in A—
1 bolt No. 2, slightly damaged
3 bolts No. 2, much damaged
Out of bale No. 122, same mark—
2 bolts No. 1, slightly damaged
4 bolts No. 1, much damaged
Out of bale No. 125, same mark—
4 bales No. 4, slightly damaged
1 bale No. 4, much damaged

AFTER WHICH,

20 bolts sound canvas, No. 6.
Terms at Sale. 2841

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at the City Sale Rooms, 514, George-street, on

SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST,
At Eleven o'clock,

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.

One small round table with slated top
One pair card tables
Half dozen horsehair seated chairs
One sofa
One carpet, 20 by 18 feet, and hearth rug
One cheffonier
One superior four-post bedstead
One easy chair
One set telescope tables

ALSO,

Four dozen cane seated and other kinds of chairs
One table lamp, and other sundry articles of furniture
And one superior set of mills, or jeweller's rollers
Terms at sale. 2842

TALLOW.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, in the yard at the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 6th June, 1844, "to enquire into and report upon the means of checking the outrages against the public peace, and the security of life and property, to which the inhabitants of Sydney and its neighbourhood are now daily exposed; to enquire into the nature of the control and superintendence exercised over the prisoners in Hyde Park Barracks, or employed in gangs and public works; to ascertain the numbers and adequacy of the present police force of Sydney, and to suggest such means as may appear advisable for giving to it due and requisite efficiency; with an instruction to examine and report upon the extent to which the violation of the public peace, the great increase of crime, and the consequent demoralisation of a large portion of the community, may be considered referrible to the return of expiree convicts from Norfolk Island; and to determine upon the expediency of presenting from this Council a humble petition to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct that all prisoners of the Crown whose sentence of transportation to Norfolk Island may have expired, or who may have received conditional pardons, be prohibited from returning to any part of the colony of New South Wales," have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee are satisfied that ample grounds have existed for instituting the inquiry in which they have been engaged. The existence of a large and increasing amount of crime in Sydney and its neighbourhood, and the inadequacy of the means by which it ought to be checked, are facts which appear to your Committee undeniable, and will, they apprehend, be fully borne out by the evidence annexed to this Report.

This increase of crime has not been so much in the augmentation of the number of cases, as in the larger than usual proportion of aggravated offences that have occurred, in and around the neighbourhood of Sydney, during the last twelve months.

It is alleged by the Chief Commissioner of Police, "that of late, offences have been committed of a dreadful and serious nature." Mr. Windeyer states, that "assaults against the person with intent to rob," have been of increased frequency. That in two instances these outrages have been attended with loss of life, in the murders of Mrs. Jamieson and Mr. Noble; and "that there have been many assaults with intent, he believes, to commit murder in the event of resistance;" and "that in the number of cases of this description there is a great augmentation. Mr. Keck, the Governor of the Gaol, states, "that whilst for the last six months, crime is not numerically on the increase, he is sorry to say, that in the magnitude of the offences, it has, within the last twelve months, fearfully increased." That street robberies, house breaking, pocket picking, aggravated assaults, amounting in some cases to murder, and attempts to murder, have been, of late, more numerous than at any former period within his recollection." Captain Innes states, that he considers life and property are less secure than they have been for a considerable time back;" "that there is a considerable augmentation in cases of burglary, highway robbery, and other robberies with violence." Captain Browne alleges, that he "believes there is a considerable increase in the crimes of house-breaking, highway robbery, and pocket picking."

The evidence of the foregoing witnesses has been fully borne out, and substantiated by that of the other persons examined by your Committee.

The state of insecurity of life and property in Sydney for the last eight months, has, indeed, been a fact too notorious to admit of question. A general feeling of apprehension having existed, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney was held, at which resolutions were passed, declaratory of the alarm that was felt, and calling upon the Legislature to devise means for ensuring a greater amount of protection to life and property; and in a petition presented to your Honorable House, and signed by six hundred and eighty-two persons, it is declared, "that the late outrages on life and property in Sydney and its neighbourhood, have impressed the petitioners with a deep sense of insecurity."

Your Committee have instituted a careful inquiry, with a view of ascertaining the cause to which this great augmentation of crime against person and property could be fairly referred. A circumstance which is represented as having contributed, in no inconsiderable degree to the increase of crime, is the want of employment, and the reduced rate of wages, that have recently taken place throughout the colony: the general depression of the times, experienced by the employers of labour, has thrown a number of men out of work; those that continue to be employed (from the selection that masters are enabled to make) are the most skilful, and the best conducted of their class; heretofore the employers of labour have had no choice; the scarcity of workmen, and the high rate of wages demanded, enabled men of idle and dissolute characters readily to obtain sufficient employment at their respective trades, to furnish themselves with means of subsistence; a superabundance of labour, however from the cause above referred to being now created, the labour that is pushed out of the market is that of the worst characters, and the men are ready "to return to their former habits on strong temptation and distress." To the cause thus pointed out, it may readily be conceded that a considerable proportion of the offences against property that have occurred are attributable. Without any restraining principle arising from settled habits of honest and persevering industry, men of the character here described are incapable of resisting the first pressure arising from want, or even a considerable reduction in the rate of wages. This remark is, however, only to be considered as applicable to such portion of the labouring population as have evidenced in their previous history and career the want of correct principles, and is by no means to be considered as characteristic of the labouring class generally. The state of the prisoner population of Sydney, and the efficiency of the means employed for its control and superintendence, as well as the condition and activity of the municipal police, have been the chief objects to which your Committee directed their attention. Much of the evidence given was of a sufficiently positive and unreserved character to enable your Committee to form a definite conclusion as to the subject of their investigation; in other instances, however, a degree of hesitation, if not positive unwillingness, was manifested on the part of witnesses in their examination, that prevented your Committee eliciting those full disclosures which they deemed necessary as to the economy and actual condition of some of the public institutions to the state of which their attention had been directed. These remarks your Committee consider as peculiarly applicable to those branches of their enquiry which were directed to Hyde Park Barracks. More than sufficient evidence has, however, been adduced to satisfy your Committee that to the irregular or inefficient control exercised over the inmates of that establishment, and to the prison population in and around Sydney, a large, if not the chief share of the late violations against the public peace, are distinctly referrible; the men lodged in Hyde Park Barracks consist either of prisoners transported to the colony, serving their sentences by employment on public works, or expiree convicts from Norfolk Island, completing the residue of their colonial sentences in a similar manner. From a return laid on the table of your honorable House, it will be seen that no less a number than twelve hundred prisoners have, during the last four years, been landed on our shores from Norfolk Island, consisting either of men whose sentences of transportation to Norfolk Island have been completed, or of those who, from commutation of sentence, or on the plea of health, are allowed to return to the colony, there to complete their original sentences.

Your Committee feel that the colony has great and urgent grounds for reclamation against the continuance of this system of landing the expiree convicts from Norfolk Island on its shores; without questioning the fact that some of those who may thus return from the penal settlement above referred to, may have undergone some reformation in their previous character and habits, it is undeniable that the far greater majority exhibit no such improvement; but, on the contrary, appear to be rendered more hardened in vice, and more prone to the commission of every species of crime.

The two murders, which, under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity, have been committed in this city, within the last eight months, were, in both instances, perpetrated by men who had been allowed, after sentence of transportation to Norfolk Island, to return to the colony. The parties convicted of those fearful outrages had been men of the most desperate and irreclaimable character. His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen, in passing sentence of death upon one of these men, on the 15th of July last, thus detailed his career in this colony:—"With respect to Vigors, it had never been his lot to see so fearful a roll of crime against one man; this prisoner, he found, had been transported to the colony upon a charge of stealing, in 1826—arriving here in the year 1828. Since that time Vigors had been convicted of no less than thirty-one offences, including charges of stealing, of forgery, and of many offences of an equally serious nature. In 1832, he was found guilty of highway robbery, and sentenced for that offence to be transported to Norfolk Island for seven years; after returning from thence, he was convicted and punished for dishonesty; and but a little time elapsed before he was a second time convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to be transported to Norfolk Island for life. During the time that Vigors had been in the colony, he had been four times sentenced to punishment in irons; and had received, for absconding, and various other offences of a similar nature, no less than eleven hundred lashes."

Your Committee are at a loss to understand what circumstances could have ever sanctioned the allowing men of the description here referred to, to evade the completion of their sentence of transportation, and to return to this colony, there to renew a career of crime, almost unchecked, until ending in outrage and murder, such as is presented in the cases above alluded to.

Whilst the inmates of Hyde Park Barracks consist of a large proportion of the class above described, the remaining number is made up of prisoners of the Crown, employed in various public works in and around Sydney. From the previous character and past history of such men, it will at once be admitted, that a strict surveillance and control of them is indispensable for the due protection and security of the city.

In the absence of such efficient control, no police force will be adequate to check the daily commission of crime. To the laxity of discipline, or rather to the inadequate superintendence of Hyde Park Barracks, and the various gangs employed in and around Sydney, your Committee feel compelled to refer a large share of the late infractions of the peace, which have originated this enquiry. Mr. Miles believes, that "the increase of crime is referrible to the laxity of the discipline exercised over the prisoners by the gang overseers." As an instance of exemption from proper control, the same gentleman observes, that "he has a return of twenty-one prisoners who are on Goat Island, and who sleep in a house there, without guard, bolt, or bar." "That in searching after stolen property in Pinchgut, he found silver rings, ready for gilding, concealed; that these men were under the control, as he believed, of prison overseers," and might be by a preconcerted plan with any Sydney boatman get into the city at any hour of the night they chose. [illegible] Governor [illegible] the Circular Wharf [illegible] church. The [illegible] delay has of [illegible] signs from [illegible] of arrest he kept his women, [illegible] this man had a pass [illegible] sixth sense even in ordi[illegible] Christ[illegible] betting at regattas, [illegible] present jun[illegible] an instance of a [illegible] The soci[illegible] power to [illegible] partment, who, [illegible] showing rents amounting [illegible] every month [illegible] buttons of [illegible] bags of la[illegible] and at the end [illegible] to be out [illegible] conclusion [illegible] ing of the Sund[illegible] to upwards [illegible] y are [illegible] o'clock on Th[illegible] d, in [illegible] k the chair. On the re[illegible] at that £7,803 7s. 2d. by [illegible]ittee, [illegible]ions sold, the cash paid f[illegible] join [illegible], and the value of the stock [illegible] s from other sources, £[illegible] n hand, £69 7s. 5½d. This [illegible] arrel at the end of the pre[illegible]urch catechism should be sold [illegible]ght it would produce cash, b[illegible]

one day la[illegible]

The most [illegible] that inconven[illegible] till evening, and it is [illegible] even in ord[illegible] Brown says, that [illegible] renew the Bank [illegible] which were propou[illegible] in the following resolutions [illegible] unanimous, adopted [illegible] Commons. Sir R. Pe[illegible] currency was generally a[illegible] a masterpiece; we [illegible] d room for it in the [illegible] That it is expedient to [illegible]

To accomplish this object more securely, and to avoid detection by the police, dresses, different from those required by the Government Regulations, are worn under the ordinary prisoners' costume. Opportunities are taken of divesting themselves of this outer covering, and in the disguises thus assumed, offences have been, in numerous instances, committed at all hours of the day, as well as night. With reference to escapes from the Barracks after the hour of mustering, your Committee would refer to the letter from His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen, containing an extract from his notes on the trial of Henry Martin, Frederick Williams, and Colin Walker; to the evidence of the Chief Commissioner of Police; to that of Captain Innes, Mr. Lane, John Lackey, and William Mortimer Lewis, Esq. The remaining out of barracks until late hours, appears to have been sanctioned by the officers in charge; Mr. Miles says, that "having occasion to arrest one of the inmates of Hyde Park Barracks on a charge of murder, he applied at the barracks about nine o'clock; the superintendent was represented to be absent at the theatre; that the person next in authority to that officer was likewise absent; and that the whole establishment, consisting of upwards of eight hundred prisoners, was under the sole charge of the gatekeeper, the only free man on the premises at that time," that functionary having himself also arrived in the colony as a prisoner. During the period when Mr. Miles was making this enquiry, several of the prisoners passed through the gate, two of whom appeared to be drunk. Your Committee have further to add, that on Mr. Miles repeating his visit at a late hour on the evening in question, neither the officer in charge of Hyde Park Barracks, nor his deputy, had returned.

The employment of convict overseers, both in Hyde Park Barracks, and in gangs employed in Government works, appears to your Committee highly objectionable, and is uniformly denounced by the witnesses they have examined; many of the robberies that have recently occurred, appear to have arisen from this abuse. One of the overseers, placed in charge of a large gang employed on the military works in Sydney, was a prisoner—had been seventeen years in the colony—had never had any indulgences, and had only been six months from Norfolk Island. The practice also of permitting parties of ten or twelve prisoners, under the denomination of "boom gangs," to proceed considerable distances in the bush, without being under any overseer, is one of a highly objectionable character—permitting at once a temptation to the commission of thefts, and affording a means for escaping detection. Much of the want of due control, and the absence or escape of prisoners from barracks, has been referred to a system of bribery carried on in that establishment. All those witnesses, whose testimony was deserving of any weight, concurred in expressing their belief that such a system prevailed more or less; at the same time, that great difficulty was acknowledged to exist, in bringing direct proof in support of such an allegation. One fact, however, developed in the course of this enquiry, your Committee cannot pass over:—A charge, of the character above referred to, was preferred against a man named Prendergast, a ticket-of-leave messenger, in Hyde Park Barracks; an enquiry was directed to be instituted by His Excellency the Governor, as to the grounds of this charge; a board, consisting of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Charles Windeyer, and Captain Browne, was appointed to conduct the investigation. These gentlemen concurred in stating, in their report, that whilst they considered the charge as deficient in direct legal proof, yet that there was a sufficient amount of evidence, to leave on their minds the strongest suspicion, that the imputation of bribery was not ground-less. In the course of their enquiry, it was ascertained, that the party inculpated had tampered with some of the witnesses that were called upon to be examined, and they therefore recommended, that Prendergast should be removed from Hyde Park Barracks, by changing his ticket-of-leave for some other district; this recommendation met with His Excellency's approval and confirmation; it was therefore with considerable surprise, that your Committee found that this same individual, up to within a few weeks past, had been continued in his appointment at Hyde Park Barracks, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory manner in which he was acquitted of the charge of bribery, the positive fact of his tampering with the witnesses called to depose as to his conduct, and the direct order of His Excellency that he should at once be removed from the office he held, and the district in which he resided.

With respect to the internal economy and management of the prisoners barracks, your Committee were not prepared to receive the disclosures made to them. Firearms have been taken into barracks, until needed for some daring outrage. Mr. Keck speaks of a pair of pistols which belonged to Hyde Park Barracks, and were let out to men who wanted to do business, at ten shillings a night; gambling is also practised by the men, when in their wards. Mr. Lane, late Superintendent, says, that he has made a sweep of eight or nine pounds, which was staked, and that he has been told they often played for as high as twenty-five pounds.

The accumulation of seven or eight hundred prisoners, consisting of a large proportion of Norfolk Island convicts, convicts who have undergone various secondary punishments, in the midst of a large city, subject to a relaxed and inefficient control, is an evil which scarcely any municipal police, however active, can sufficiently check.

The facts developed in this, the first branch of their enquiry, appeared to your Committee sufficiently ample and conclusive, to render it unnecessary to institute any very minute investigation respecting the constitution of the police force. From the evidence brought before them, it would appear to your Committee, that neither the head of the police establishment, nor the officers subordinate to him, are chargeable with neglect or inefficiency; on the contrary, it appears to your Committee that the Chief Commissioner has applied all his available resources in the best and most judicious manner. Some recent alterations effected in the state of the police appear, however, to have had a mischievous influence.

The discontinuance of the office of Chief Constable, is a step that is deprecated by nearly all the witnesses; old offenders frequently escape in consequence of their not being recognised by the adjudicating magistrate. This evil appears also to be considerably augmented from the want of previous experience in the administration of criminal police business, on the part of the municipal magistrates. Long practice in the discharge of those duties, and an intimate acquaintance with the character of the majority of those persons who are brought before the police bench of Sydney, would seem to be an almost indispensable requisite for the due administration of justice in such a court.

The divided control between the Government and the City authorities, as to the management of the municipal police, appears also to be productive of much inconvenience and dissatisfaction; and your Committee therefore think that it would add to the efficiency and responsibility of the entire corps, were its management entrusted exclusively to one authority, viz., either to that of the chief Executive Government, or to that of the municipality of Sydney.

Some augmentation of the present police force is considered necessary, by nearly all the witnesses; and the establishment of a horse patrol for the environs of Sydney would also, it is alleged, add much to the security of life and property.

It has been affirmed, and your Committee believe the statement to be well founded, that the sentences passed upon offenders convicted before the Courts of Quarter Sessions are too lenient, and that an increased stringency should be communicated to the decisions of that Court, on offences frequently repeated by the same culprit.

The prohibition of night auctions, and the passing of a Pawnbrokers' Act, would, it is also believed, interpose considerable difficulty to the disposition of stolen property. It has also been suggested to raise the amount of an auctioneer's license to the same annual sum as that of a publican. Your Committee consider this recommendation deserving of attention; the removal of the prisoners now in Hyde Park Barracks would, your Committee are persuaded, be productive of the most essential benefit in promoting the peace of, and checking the continuance and extension of crime in, this city; they therefore strongly recommend to your Honorable House, to make such representations to His Excellency the Governor, as may induce His Excellency to direct the removal of the whole, or as many of the convicts as it may be possible, now in Hyde Park Barracks, from the neighbourhood of Sydney. It would appear that the labour of these men, at present, is of little or no value to the community; and your Committee would therefore suggest that, by employing them on the construction and repair of the public roads, some compensation would be afforded to the colony for the injury it sustains in being obliged to support its present enormous police, and general establishment for the coercion and punishment of this part of its population; nor would the prisoners themselves be placed in a position less favourable to their moral improvement.

In Sydney, the temptations arising from proximity to old haunts, and old associates, together with the facilities afforded in disposing stolen property, can scarcely fail to prove a source of mischief. Whether a measure of so decided and extensive a character, as that here recommended, be found practicable, or only susceptible of adoption to a limited extent, your Committee would recommend that tickets-of leave for Sydney should henceforth be withheld, and that it should be directed, that all the assigned servants at present employed in Sydney be removed into the interior of the colony. Irrespective of any other reason, the fact of a considerable portion of the labouring population being at the present moment out of employment, is a sufficient argument for the adoption of this part of the recommendation of your Committee.

In concluding their Report, your Committee would recommend that your Honorable House should present their urgent and strong remonstrances against the continuance of that system whereby the prisoners from Norfolk Island are allowed to be landed on the shores of this colony. By ceasing to be a penal colony, New South Wales no longer enjoys those advantages that may be supposed to arise from the possession of cheap labour in the assignment of convicts to private service. Without any of the benefits arising from transportation, the colony has all its evils in a more aggravated form than at any previous period of its history. Insecurity of life and property are not the only evils to which it is subjected: the periodical landing of considerable numbers of convicts from Norfolk Island must have an influence at once demoralising and fatal to the habits and character of the rising generation. Conjointly with such recommendation, your Committee would also direct attention to the notice, lately given, of its being the intention of Her Majesty's Government to remove permanently one of the regiments now stationed in the colony to Van Diemen's Land.

This measure will, if carried into effect, prove an additional grievance [illegible] to that of which the colony now so loudly complains, in the want of protection against the outrages committed by the convict population of the colony.

Your Committee therefore conceive, that an urgent remonstrance ought to be presented to Her Majesty's Government, setting forth the evils and insecurity to the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony that would be likely to ensue should the contemplated diminution in the present military force now stationed in it take place.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber, Sydney, 23rd August.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Stephen Coxen, an adjourned second meeting: E. Salamon, £6 15s.; W. Boames, £69 10s. 6d.; J. T. Armitage and Co., £103 9s. 2d. The meeting was then adjourned till Saturday, at eleven o'clock.

In the estate of Edward Youngman and Co., a special meeting: The Union Bank, £50 7s. 6d. The meeting accepted an offer of 4s. cash, and 2s. in two months.

In the estate of James Hassall, a third meeting: Kemp and Fairfax, £10 16s. 10d.; J. Thomson and Co., £118 3s. 9d.; Parry Long, £30 7s. 3d.; Thomas Smellie, £33 0s. 1d.; J. T. Armitage and Co., £128 14s. 6d.; E. Laurence, £68 1s. 2d.; J. Levey, £24 18s. 6d.; Dr. Bland, £10 10s.; S. Campbell, £5 10s. 2d.; G. Waldron, £5 15s. 11d.; J. Platt, £8 1s. 7d.; W. J. Bolland, £32 4s.; E. Hayes, £26 16s.; Dr. R. Hope, £20 10s.; A. Biffin, £4 4s. 6d.; S. Roots, £5 15s. 6d.; J. Roots, £8 1s. 6d.; J. Roach, £6 15s. 3d.; F. Coston, £3 3s. 6d.; J. Roach, £22; C. Reylin, £7 17s. 5d.; J. Herron, £65; E. Wood, £7 0s. 4d.; J. P. Lloyd, £19 8s.; William Bottom, £3 0s. 6d.; E. Wood, £21 4s 3d.; Thomas Broughton, £27 18s. 6d. The meeting allowed the insolvent to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel; but rejected an offer of composition of 10s. in the pound at 4, 8, and 12 months

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

The following insolvents having applied in terms of the Act, and being unopposed, had their certificates allowed, namely: Thomas King, Peter Mann Hosking, George Blackman, Joseph Raphael, Ambrose Eldridge, John Dow, and Charles Fairs.

The following had filed their certificates, but not being in attendance when their applications were called on, the consideration of them was postponed till next Thursday, in order that they might attend, namely: Harold Egby Robinson, and Ronald John M'Donell

John Rostron had applied in May last, and on the 17th of that month his application had been gone into, when it was opposed on the follow grounds, 1st, That the insolvent had given an undue preference to a creditor; 2nd, Because he had not kept proper and reasonable accounts and books of his business: 3rd, Because he had made vexatious defences to actions brought against him by some of his creditors. After hearing the case, the CHIEF COMMISSIONER refused the certificate, and in due course reported his refusal of the same on the following Wednesday to the Supreme Court. The application was renewed yesterday, when Mr. Tompson, from the office of Minithorpe and Gurner, opposed its being entertained, on the grounds that it had been already adjudicated on by the Chief Commissioner, under the 16th section of the Act, and therefore he had no power to interfere in the matter.

Mr. WINDEYER appeared in support of the application, and urged that, according to many cases already decided by the Supreme Court, under the present Act, it was open for any insolvent after being refused to renew his application as often as he might think proper; for unless this was permitted, great hardship might be imposed upon persons situated as his client was, when they, not expecting any opposition, came forward with their applications and found themselves opposed on grounds that they were unprepared at that instant to controvert. In the present case he was willing to admit that his client's proof at the former hearing was defective, and of course his certificate had been refused; but now, according to his instructions, there was ample and unobjectionable evidence to counteract the opposition then made, which circumstance tended to show the necessity of allowing a second application to be made. The objection that the Chief Commissioner could not entertain the application was taken at too late a stage of the proceedings, as the opponents of the application now appeared, which there was no occasion for if they really thought it could not be entertained. In his opinion the refusal of a certificate by the Chief Commissioner was equivalent to a nonsuit for defect of evidence, which left it open for the party nonsuited to renew the case, or their application, when they were better prepared to make it out or support their claim. There was nothing in the Act which went to show that the refusal of a certificate was to be of the same effect as a final judgment. It also appeared from the reading of the 36th clause of the Act, that parties might renew their application after being refused.

Mr. MICHIE followed on the same side, and submitted that as a certificate, although granted by the Chief Commissioner, was of no force until the granting of the same had been confirmed by the Court: so, *a fortiori*, the refusal of such a document by the same officer could have no force until the Court had confirmed the said refusal. The present application was perfectly similar to that pursued in the English Courts, where insolvents were in the practice of going time after time before the Commissioners to be discharged. It would be a great injustice to insolvents here, if, after they had come before the Chief Commissioner and been refused, they were to be for ever prevented from renewing their application.

Mr. TOMPSON, in reply, submitted, that the refusal of a certificate by the Chief Commissioner was equivalent to a verdict for the opposing creditors, which precluded the party against whom the verdict was given from again bringing the same action into Court. If the insolvent was aggrieved by the decision of the Chief Commissioner, his proper course was to bring his case by appeal before the Judges in the Supreme Court, who, if the Chief Commissioner had done wrong, would set him right. It had not been stated by the other side, that in all the cases sent back to the Chief Commissioner after he had adjudicated on them, that the matter had been between the decision and the rehearing carried by appeal before the Supreme Court; his clients had no objection to such a course, but as the Chief Commissioner had not the power of reviewing his own proceedings, it was not competent for him to entertain the present application, especially when it was known that his decision had been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER considered the present as a new case, but it was one which he could not entertain without a special order of Court. If the insolvent had taken proper steps he would have appeared before the Supreme Court and opposed the confirmation of his (the Chief Commissioner's) decision; as it was, he now left it to the insolvent to proceed as he might be advised, as he could not hear the case a second time.

Certificate refused.

Henry Montague Cockburn, late accountant to the Sydney Banking Company, had applied for his certificate: but was opposed by the shareholders of the Bank, on the ground that he had contracted debts to a large amount, without having any reasonable or probable means of paying the same. Mr. DARVALL stated, that it was not from any personal ill-will or vindictive feelings towards the insolvent that the present opposition was made to him by the Bank, but to prevent the public from being victimised in future, as that body had been by persons entrusted as servants. The insolvent had landed in the colony in 1839, with less than £200; a few months after his arrival, he obtained employment as a clerk in the Bank, and soon after was appointed accountant to that establishment; within a few months after his appointment, without the knowledge of the Directors, he opened an account for himself, and soon after made the Bank his creditor for £200, and went on increasing his liabilities to that establishment until, before the end of his first year's engagement, he was indebted to it for about £2000; and before the end of the second year, namely at the time when his conduct became known, he was indebted to the Bank for very nearly £5000. He had not only given money to parties who were utterly worthless as to property, but he had also embarked a considerable portion of the Bank money, without any authority, in land and other speculations. It also appeared by the insolvent's own testimony, that, on at least one occasion, he had obtained a cheque for £1500 from a person named Sandeman, since become insolvent, and given it to the Manager of the Bank to be exhibited before the Directors, and returned it to the maker on the following day, thus designedly deceiving those who had the surveillance of the affairs of the Company. If the new Act had a retrospective application, so as to subject the insolvent to a criminal prosecution for such conduct, he trusted the Chief Commissioner would put it in force on the present occasion, as a warning to others.

Mr. COOPER TURNER submitted that, although the insolvent had been duped, there was no case made out against him to prevent a certificate of discharge being issued to him.

The evidence taken at some previous examinations of the insolvent was read, and fully borne out by Mr. DARVALL's statement.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER said, that had there been any other person before whom the application could have been heard, he should not have sat in it, because he was a shareholder in the Bank referred to; but as the case of necessity had come before him in the discharge of his public duty, he could do nothing else than refuse the certificate, on the grounds stated. It was really monstrous to see how the insolvent had acted with the money of his employers. If he felt aggrieved at his certificate being refused, he might apply to the Supreme Court on Thursday next. Certificate refused.

John Mackie, late a sleeping partner in the firm of Abercrombie and Co., having applied for his certificate of discharge, was opposed by Mr. COOPER TURNER, for a creditor named Daniels, on the grounds of not having kept proper books; and also because he had not made a full disclosure of his affairs. The insolvent was examined as to some goods which had been shipped in his name, but which, he swore, were not his property. and goods were now being shipped in the same manner, with which he had no concern. He had no interest in the Glenmore distillery; and although the firm of which he had been a sleeping partner had taken a share in the Salting Company, of which he was a director, and had received in all £3 3s. for acting as such, yet he had no interest in that company. As to his books, he was most willing they should be given up; but he had been unable to obtain possession of them. His trustees had also repeatedly attempted to get them, but without success. He did not know where they were, nor who had the charge of them, as by one of the terms of the partnership of Abercrombie and Co., he was precluded from having access to them, being merely a sleeping partner.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER considered the non-production of the books as a very strange circumstance, as without them he did not see how it was possible to understand the affairs of the insolvent: as it was, he should take time to consider the case.

The above were all the cases on the list of applications for the day.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Joseph Fatis, an adjourned third meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

John Terry Hughes, an adjourned special meeting, at eleven.

Hughes and Hosking, an adjourned special meeting, at eleven.

John Hosking, an adjourned special meeting, at eleven.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Roger Murphy, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

Stephen Coxen, an adjourned second meeting at half-past ten.

Charles Coxen, a second meeting, at eleven.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated yesterday:—

Thomas Smith, of the Macdonald River, labourer. Debts, £58 8s. 5d. Assets—personal property, £1; outstanding debts, £8 16s. Balance deficiency, £48 12s. 5d. Hutchinson Bell, official assignee.

Phillip Martin Stallard, of No. 66, Hunter-street, Sydney, writing clerk: Debts, £302 9s. 6d. Assets—landed property, £10; personal property, £15. Balance deficiency, £277 9s. 6d. John Walker, Official Assignee.

PUBLICANS' ACT.

THE following petition is in circulation in Sydney and is obtaining signatures:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

The petition of citizens of Sydney whose names are hereunto affixed—Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners have learned with deep concern, that a Bill entitled "The Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill," has been introduced into your honorable House, and believe that such a measure in its present form, if carried into a law, cannot fail to be productive of very serious and lasting evils to the community at large; for, to your petitioners it appears obvious that the main effect which this measure is calculated to have, is greatly to increase the facilities to intemperance—a circumstance which would no doubt at the same time occasion a vast increase in the amount of intemperance itself. We beg most respectfully to remind your honorable House that intemperance is declared by the statute law of England to be a vice and a crime, punishable by fine, imprisonment, exposure in the stocks, and hard labour; and, that it would be deemed a matter most deeply to be regretted, if the power of legislation in this colony were in any case to be used so as to lead to an infringement of these salutary enactments, or to the rendering of them in a great measure nugatory. As we believe that this will be the inevitable effect of at least some of the provisions of this Bill, should it unhappily pass into a law, we therefore most earnestly entreat your honorable House to withhold your sanction from it.

Further, we beg to remind your honorable House, that the British House of Commons appointed a Committee "to enquire into the extent, causes, and consequences of the prevailing vice of intoxication, in order to ascertain whether any legislative measure could be devised to prevent the further spread of so great a national evil;" that this Committee consisted of several of the leading and most influential men of all parties in the House; that they investigated this subject in all its bearings, in the course of which they examined no less than fifty witnesses, among whom were medical men of high standing in their profession, and of long and extensive practice, police magistrates, superintendents of poor-houses, gaolers, chaplains to gaols, merchants, officers in the army and navy—in fact, persons in every condition of life, whose testimony was likely to be valuable and safe to follow on this deeply important subject; and, that after they had gone through this extensive enquiry, they submitted the evidence which was taken in Committee, with their Report to the House, and that these were afterwards by an order from the House published; and we beg most respectfully to call the serious attention of the Council to this Report, and the evidence upon which it was founded, before it proceeds any farther in the consideration of the Bill which is now before it.

Among the immediate causes of the great increase in intemperance, particularly among the humbler classes of society, they specify "the increased number and force of the temptations placed in their daily path, by the *additional* establishment of places at which intoxicating drinks are sold," an object which the Bill before the House cannot fail to effect. The consequences too to individual character, which spring from intemperance "among the middle and higher ranks," they state, "are so many, and so fearful to contemplate, that it is as difficult as it is painful to enumerate even the outlines of them; and to pursue them in all their melancholy and fatal details would require a volume." Of these they specify: "The destruction of health, and the production of disease in every form and shape; the destruction of mental capacity and vigour, and extinction of aptitude for learning, as well as of disposition for practising any useful art or industrious occupation; irritation of all the worst passions of the heart—such as hatred, anger, revenge; with a brutalization of disposition that breaks asunder and destroys the most endearing bonds of nature and society; extinction of all moral and religious principle; disregard of truth, indifference to education, violation of chastity, insensibility to shame, and indescribable degradation." Such effects too are found to be inseparably connected with intemperance wherever it exists. Nor are the consequences of it to national welfare less obvious and appalling: of these, they enumerate "the destruction of an immense amount of wholesome and nutritious grain, given by a bountiful Providence for the food of man, which is now converted by distillation into a poison—the highest medical authorities examined in great numbers before them, being uniform in their testimony that ardent spirits are absolutely poisonous to the human constitution; the loss of productive labour in every department of occupation, to the extent of at least one day in six throughout the Kingdom; the loss of a vast amount of property at sea, from causes clearly traceable in many instances to intemperance; the comparative inefficiency of the army and navy—intemperance being represented by the testimony of eminent naval and military officers, as "a canker-worm that eats away its strength and its discipline to the very core;"—the injury to national reputation abroad by the intemperance of our soldiers and seamen; the diminution of the physical power and longevity of a large portion of the British population; the increase of pauperism in its most fearful shape; the spread of crime in every shape and form; and the retardation of all improvement," present such a frightful picture of evil as may well justify the designation of intemperance as the most prolific source of evil to man that is at present abroad in the earth; and to apply the principles of free trade to a traffic which is universally found to lead to it, your petitioners would regard as an evident violation of the principles of justice, humanity, morality, and religion in the body politic. In place of thus cherishing this great evil by legislative sanction, and rendering it easier than it has been heretofore to obtain a license to sell intoxicating liquors, we earnestly implore your honorable House to place as many restrictions on the traffic as possible; and in place of rendering it imperative on the licensing magistrates to grant a license to every applicant described as possessing a reputable character, to fix the number of licenses in cities and towns by the amount of their population, ascertainable by the last census, allowing a license, say for every five hundred or upwards of the population, which licenses should not be transferable, or in any way alterable till the next annual licensing day. The licenses in rural districts of the country should be regulated solely on the principle of affording accommodation to travellers.

We beg also to recommend to your honorable house, that no distiller, nor any person in any way concerned in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, be permitted to sign the recognizances of any publican. Further, that in all cases in which the recognizances are forfeited, they be estreated, and the parties for ever afterwards be held incapable of holding a license either to make or vend any intoxicating liquors. Further, that billiard rooms and all places where games of hazard are played, be entirely separated from all houses in which intoxicating liquors are sold. And further, that your honorable Council will endeavour to adopt some means for making the public fully acquainted with the many distressing evils which flow from intemperance, and that you will introduce some general and comprehensive measure as early as practicable, and as efficient as possible, "for the progressive diminution, and ultimate suppression of all the existing facilities and means of intemperance, as the root and parent of every other vice;" and in the mean time that you will appoint a select committee to enquire into the extent, the causes, and the consequences of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this colony.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 9 A.M.	BAROMETER. 3 P.M.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	WINDS.	RAIN FALLEN.
TUESDAY 20	6	29·713	29·656	29·642	56	67	60	53	65	59	W. by N., N.W., W.N.W.	.....
WEDNESDAY 21	20 past noon	29·699	29·665	29·654	57	66	60	54	65	59	W.N.W., N.W.	.....
THURSDAY 22	8	29·690	29·672	29·634	60	63	61	57	62	56	W.N.W., W. by N., W.	0·003
FRIDAY 23	9	29·672	29·864	29·852	56	64	62	55	62	56	W., W.S.W.	.....
SATURDAY 24	10	29 555	29·706	29·781	54	63	61	54	64	61	W.S.W., Westerly.	.....
SUNDAY 25	11	29·948	29·960	29·962	53	60	58	52	64	52	S.W. by W., S.S.W., S.E. by S., S.S.E.	.....
MONDAY 26	12	30·041	30·016	29·992	53	58	55	48	61	47	S.W., S.E., N.E., N., S.W., S., S.S.E.	0·49

GENERAL REMARKS.

TUESDAY, 20.—Moderate north-westerly wind all day; sky clouded with cirro-cumuli until the evening, when cleared, and moon shone brightly.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—Atmosphere dry and beautifully clear all day; fresh north-westerly breezes after eleven A.M. Evening, clouded, and during the night blew strong from north-west.

THURSDAY, 22.—Morning, bright,—a strong wind from west-north west,—veered more westerly, arose, and blew a fresh gale all through the day, till eight P.M., after which died away to just light airs. About midday some nimbi, with a sprinkling of rain, passed over: subsequently became perfectly clear.

FRIDAY, 23.—Delightful day; clear atmosphere; light breezes fore part, latter part calm.

SATURDAY, 24.—Pleasant breezes through this day; sky clouded with cirro-stratus. Night calm.

SUNDAY, 25.—Light south-west breezes early,—got round to south-south-west and south during the forenoon, then to south-east, and blew pretty fresh latter part. Delightful day; cloudless sky fore part,—latter part cirrous clouds formed in zenith.

MONDAY, 26.—Sharp south-westerly breezes early,—shifted to south-east before eleven o'clock, and (afternoon) wore round to north-east, and north before sunset: a light cool wind. Cloudy all day, and during the evening some dark clouds came up from south-westward, gathered over thick, and rain set in and continued more or less through the night. Wind fresh and puffy, and wearing round south and south-east toward morning. Barometer, at seven A.M. on 27th, 29·880.

LEGAL CHANGES.—Mr. W.